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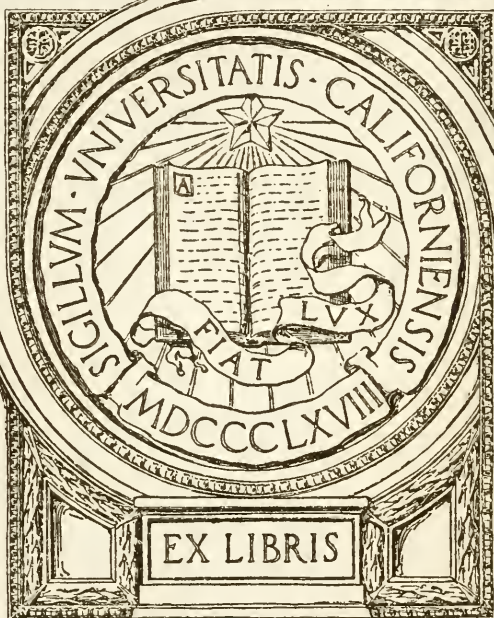


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Dr. Horace Ivie



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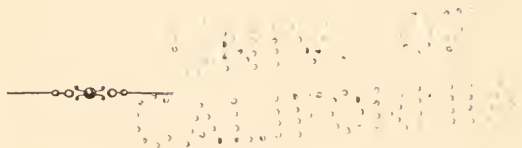
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LATIN LESSONS

BY

CHARLES E. BENNETT

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN CORNELL UNIVERSITY



ALLYN AND BACON

Boston and Chicago

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EDUCATION DEPT.

GIFT OF

Dr. Horace Ivie

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PREFACE.

THE present work is new, and has been prepared in response to the extensive demand for a beginner's book suited for use in conjunction with the *Latin Grammar*. In all essentials it follows the plan of my *Foundations of Latin*, published in 1898. Beginning with Lesson XVII, it has been found possible to introduce a number of simple selections of continuous discourse, which, it is hoped, will add an element of interest to the book without detracting from its disciplinary value. Most of these selections are taken, with the consent of the publishers (Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co.), from Longmans' *Illustrated First Latin Reading Book*. I have also inserted frequent 'review lessons' throughout the book.

The material of the body of the work is arranged in sixty-six 'Lessons,' a designation chosen more in view of its convenience and familiarity than because the single 'Lessons' were deemed to represent the normal amount of work to be prepared for each class exercise. Many of them will be too long, probably, even for the best class. Just how much is taken

will vary with existing conditions, and must be determined by the teacher.

Acknowledgments are hereby tendered to Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. for their kind permission to use the selections taken from their *First Latin Reading Book*, also to Mr. Homer C. Newton, Classical Scholar of Cornell University, who lent me valuable assistance in preparing the English-Latin exercises.

CHARLES E. BENNETT.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
May, 1901.

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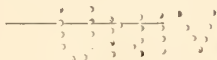
ABBREVIATIONS.

abl.	= <i>ablative.</i>	inf.	= <i>infinitive.</i>
acc.	= <i>accusative.</i>	interrog.	= <i>interrogative.</i>
adj.	= <i>adjective.</i>	intr.	= <i>intransitive.</i>
adv.	= <i>adverb, adverbial.</i>	lit.	= <i>literally.</i>
c.	= <i>common (gender).</i>	masc.	= <i>masculine.</i>
comp.	= <i>comparative.</i>	n., neut.	= <i>neuter.</i>
conj.	= <i>conjunction.</i>	nom.	= <i>nominative.</i>
dat.	= <i>dative.</i>	p., pp.	= <i>page, pages.</i>
decl.	= <i>declension.</i>	partic.	= <i>participle.</i>
dep.	= <i>deponent.</i>	pass.	= <i>passive.</i>
e.g.	= <i>exempli gratia</i> = <i>for example.</i>	pl., plu.	= <i>plural.</i>
etc.	= <i>et cetera</i> = <i>and so</i> <i>forth.</i>	prep.	= <i>preposition.</i>
f.	= <i>feminine.</i>	pres.	= <i>present.</i>
gen.	= <i>genitive.</i>	pron.	= <i>pronoun.</i>
i.e.	= <i>id est</i> = <i>that is.</i>	rel.	= <i>relative.</i>
impers.	= <i>impersonal, imper-</i> <i>sonally.</i>	sc.	= <i>supply.</i>
indecl.	= <i>indeclinable.</i>	sing.	= <i>singular.</i>
indic.	= <i>indicative.</i>	sup., super.	= <i>superlative.</i>
		tr., trans.	= <i>transitive.</i>
		w.	= <i>with.</i>
		1, with verbs	= <i>1st conjugation.</i>

LATIN LESSONS.



INTRODUCTORY.



ALPHABET, SOUNDS, PRONUNCIATION.

§§ 1 ; 2 ; 3, 1-3.

The references are to the author's *Latin Grammar*.



QUANTITY AND ACCENT.

§§ 5, A, 1, 2 ; 5, B, 1, 2 ; 4 ; 6, 1, 2.



THE PARTS OF SPEECH, GENDER, NUMBER, THE CASES, THE FIVE DECLENSIONS.

§§ 10 ; 11 ; 12 ; 13 ; 14 ; 15, A, 1-3 ; 15, B, and footnote ; 16 ;
17 ; 18 ; 19.

INFLECTIONS.



NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.



LESSON I.¹

FIRST DECLENSION. -- FIRST CONJUGATION, PRESENT
INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

§§ 20, and 1 ; 21, 1 ; 101 (Present Indicative) ; 166 ; 166, 2 ;
172 ; 254, 1 ; 195.

1.

VOCABULARY.

cōpia , ae, f., <i>plenty</i> ; plu., cōpiae , ārum, <i>forces</i> , <i>troops</i> .	occupō , <i>I seize, take posses- sion of, occupy</i> .
dīligentia , ae, f., <i>diligence</i> . <i>et, and</i> .	ōra , ae, f., <i>coast</i> .
filia , ae, f., <i>daughter</i> .	parō , <i>I get ready, prepare,</i> <i>procure ; win</i> .
Gallia , ae, f., <i>Gaul</i> .	pecūnia , ae, f., <i>money</i> .
īnsula , ae, f., <i>island</i> .	prōvincia , ae, f., <i>province</i> .
laudō , <i>I praise</i> .	renūntiō , <i>I announce, report</i> .
Lucrētia , ae, f., <i>Lucretia, a</i> <i>woman's name</i> .	servō , <i>I guard, watch</i> .
	victōria , ae, f., <i>victory</i> .

¹ For exercises on the translation of English into Latin, see
p. 87.

2. 1. Filiārum, filiae, filiās. 2. Prōvinciīs, prōvinciam, prōvinciārum. 3. Cōpiaē, cōpiārū, cōpiīs, cōpiās. 4. Dīligentiā, dīligentiam, dīligentiae. 5. Ōrārū, ōrīs, ōrās, ōrā, ōrae. 6. Pecūniam, pecūniae, pecūniā. 7. Victōriā, victōriae, victōriam. 8. Victōriīs, victōriās, victōriārū. 9. Īnsulīs, ĩnsulā, ĩnsulae, ĩnsulārū. 10. Lucrētiam, Lucrētiae; Galliam, Galliae.

3. 1. Lucrētia filiās¹ laudat.² 2. Fīliam Lucrētiae laudāmus. 3. Fīliās Lucrētiae laudātis. 4. Ōrās prōvinciae servās. 5. Cōpiās parat. 6. Dīligentiam filiārū laudātis. 7. Pecūniam parant. 8. Victōriam cōpiārū renūntiāmus. 9. Prōvinciam Galliae occupat. 10. Ōrās ĩnsulae occupāmus. 11. Lucrētiam et filiās¹ laudō. 12. Cōpiaē victōriam renūntiant. 13. Filiae Lucrētiae cōpiās laudant.

LESSON II.

SECOND DECLENSION. — PRESENT INDICATIVE OF
Sum. — PREDICATE NOUNS. — APPOSITIVES.

§§ 23; 25, 2; 26, 1, a; 100 (Present Indicative); 167; 168;
169, 1, 2.

4.

VOCABULARY.

Ardea, ae, f., *Ardea*, a Latin town. *captīvus*, ī, m., *captive*, *prisoner*.

¹ 'Her daughters.' The possessive pronouns, 'his,' 'her,' 'its,' 'their,' etc., are often omitted in Latin, and may be freely supplied in translation, wherever this makes appropriate sense.

² The verb ordinarily stands at the end of the sentence in Latin.

filius, ī (iī), m., son.

Gallus, ī, m., a Gaul.

gladius, ī (iī), m., sword.

— **jūmentum, ī, n., beast of burden.**

Latīnus, ī, m., a Latin.

— **liberī, ōrum, m. pl., children.**

Mārcus, ī, m., Marcus, a man's name.

numerus, ī, m., number.

nūntius, ī (iī), m., messenger.

oppidum, ī, n., town, walled town.

oppūgnō, I attack, assault.

praemium, ī (iī), n., reward.

Rōmānus, ī, m., a Roman.

5. 1. Praemiīs, praemiō, praemiōrum, praemī, praemia. 2. Nūntiō, nūntiōs, nūntium, nūntī. 3. Fīlī, filiī, filiōs, filiō. 4. Numerī, numerīs, numerum. 5. Oppidōrum, oppida, oppidō, oppidī. 6. Captīvōs, captivī, captivō, captivōrum. 7. Gladiō, gladiōs, gladiī, gladī. 8. Agrōrum,¹ agrō, agrīs, agrōs. 9. Puerī,¹ puerīs, puerōrum, puerō. 10. Virī, virō, virōrum.

6. 1. Sumus nūntiī² Rōmānōrum. 2. Estis captivī. 3. Rōmānī numerum jūmentōrum parant. 4. Mārcus est filius Lucrētiaē. 5. Rōmānī oppida Gallōrum oppūgnant. 6. Fīliōs Mārcī laudāmus. 7. Estis liberī Mārcī. 8. Nūntiī victōriam Rōmānōrum renūntiant. 9. Captivī sunt Gallī. 10. Nūntius victōriae est Gallus. 11. Praemia liberōrum laudātis. 12. Rōmānī captivōs servant. 13. Es filiū Mārcī et Lucrētiaē. 14. Rōmānī Ardeam, oppidum Latīnōrum, oppūgnant.

¹ Words given in the paradigms of the *Grammar* are intentionally omitted from the Lesson Vocabularies.

² A predicate noun may (and often does) follow the verb.

LESSON III.

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

§§ 62-65, 1; 233, 2; 234; 350, 4, and a.

7.

VOCABULARY.

dīmicō, *I contend.*

finitimus, **a**, **um**, *neighbor-*
ing.

✓ **Hispānia**, **ae**, **f.**, *Spain.*

māgnus, **a**, **um**, *large, great.*

multus, **a**, **um**, *much; pl.,*
many.

pābulum, **ī**, **n.**, *forage, food*
(of animals).

parvus, **a**, **um**, *small.*

proelium, **ī** (**iī**), **n.**, *battle.*

pulcher, **chra**, **chrum**, *beau-*
tiful.

Rōmānus, **a**, **um**, *Roman.*

vexō, *I ravage.*

— 8. 1. Multa jūmenta, multōrum jūmentōrum, multis jūmentīs. 2. Māgnae īnsulae, māgnārum īnsulārum; parvam īnsulam, parvīs īnsulīs. 3. Filiae pulchrae, filiōs pulchrōs, filiam pulchram. 4. Puerōrum bonōrum, puerō bonō, puerīs bonīs. 5. Agrōs multōs, agrōrum multōrum, agrīs multīs. 6. Prōvinciae finitimae, prōvinciīs finitimīs.

9. 1. Multa jūmenta parāmus. 2. Gallī et Rōmānī multīs proeliīs dīmicant. 3. Jūmenta sunt parva. 4. Cōpiae Rōmānae agrōs finitimōs occupant. 5. Prōvinciam finitimam occupāmus. 6. Māgnam dīligentiam filiōrum laudātis. 7. Māgnam cōpiam pābulī parant. 8. Agrī Gallōrum sunt bonī. 9. Rōmānī multōs agrōs Gallōrum vexant. 10. Filiae Lucrētiaē sunt bonae et pulchrae. 11. Bellum māgnā dīligentiā parātis. 12. Hispānia est māgna prōvincia.

LESSON IV.

THIRD DECLENSION: CONSONANT AND LIQUID STEMS.

§§ 28-34.

10.

VOCABULARY.

Caesar, aris, m., *Caesar.***cōnsul, ulis, m.,** *consul.***dōnō, I** *present.***Germānī, ōrum, m. pl.,** *Germanians.***imperātor, tōris, m.,** *commander.***laus, laudis, f.,** *praise.***lēx, lēgis, f.,** *law.***liberō, I** *free, set free.***obsecrō, I** *entreat.***obses, idis, c.¹,** *hostage.***pater, patris, m.,** *father.***pāx, pācis, f.,** *peace.***rēx, rēgis, m.,** *king.***salūs, lūtis, f.,** *safety.***virtūs, tūtis, f.,** *valor.*

11. 1. Cōsulibus bonīs, cōsulī bonō, cōsulem bonum, cōsulis bonī, cōsulēs bonōs. 2. Virtūte māgnā, virtūtis māgnae, virtūtem māgnam. 3. Militēs Rōmānī, militēs Rōmānōs, militis Rōmānī, militī Rōmānō. 4. Māgnae victōriae cōsulis Rōmānī; multae cōsulis victōriae. 5. Patrī cōsulis; laus mīlitum; māgnā imperātōris virtūte.

12. 1. Rēx Germānōrum salūtem et pācem obsecrat. 2. Lēgēs Rōmānōrum sunt bonae. 3. Caesar, imperātor Rōmānus, virtūtem mīlitum laudat. 4. Mārcum, cōsulis filium, laudāmus. 5. Militēs māgnā virtūte dīmicant. 6. Rōmānī sunt victōrēs. 7. Mīles māgnam cōsulis victōriam renūntiat. 8. Caesar mīlitibus gladiōs dōnat. 9. Rēx obsidēs Rōmānōs liberat.

¹ See § 15, B, Note 1.

10. Imperātōrem Rōmānum laudātis. 11. Nūntiī pācis salūtem obsecrant.

LESSON V.

THIRD DECLENSION: NASAL STEMS, s-STEMS,
i-STEMS, MIXED STEMS.

§§ 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 39, 1; 40; 40, 1, *a, b, c.*

13.

VOCABULARY.

altus, a, um, *high; deep.*

Ariovistus, ī, m., *Ariovistus,*
a king of the Germans.

cīvis, is, c., *citizen, fellow-*
citizen;

classis, classis, f., *fleet.*

collis, is, m., *hill.*

convocō, *I call together.*

cum, *prep. w. abl., with.*

eques, itis, m., *horseman; in*
pl., cavalry, horsemen.

gēns, gentis, f., *tribe.*

genus, eris, n., *kind, class.*

Germānus, a, um, *German.*

lītus, oris, n., *shore.*

mēns, mentis, f., *mind.*

pedes, itis, m., *foot-soldier; in*
pl., infantry.

propter, *prep. w. acc., on ac-*
count of.

terror, ōris, m., *terror, fear.*

urbs, urbis, f., *city.*

14. 1. Cīvibus Rōmānīs, cīvīs Rōmānōs, cīvī Rōmānō, cīvium Rōmānōrum. 2. Māgnōs terrōrēs, māgnō terrōre. 3. Urbis altae, urbium altārum, urbēs altās. 4. Honōrum, honōrī, honōribus, honōre. 5. Collium altōrum, collis altōs, collēs altī, collis altī. 6. Gentium finitimārum, lītoribus finitimīs, lītora finitima.

15. 1. Sunt¹ multa genera cīvium. 2. Cīvīs Rōmānōs propter māgnam virtūtem laudāmus. 3. Māgnam

¹ 'There are;' *est* and *sunt*, particularly at the beginning of a sentence, often have the meaning: 'there is,' 'there are.'

classem parant. 4. Collem altum occupātis. 5. Litora multārum insulārum classe occupat. 6. Collēs urbis sunt altī. 7. Terror mentēs militum occupat. 8. Multae gentēs cum Caesare dīmicant. 9. Cum peditibus et equitibus collēs urbis oppūgnat. 10. Gentēs Gallōrum pācem obsecrant. 11. Ariovistus gentēs Germānās convocat.

LESSON VI.

GENDER IN THE THIRD DECLENSION. — THE FOURTH AND FIFTH DECLENSIONS.

§§ 43, 1, 2, 3; 48; 50; 51; 52, 1; 52, 4; 53.

16.

VOCABULARY.

aciēs, ēī, f., *line of battle.*

collocō, *I place.*

cornū, ūs, n., *horn; wing*
(of an army).

dē, prep. w. abl., *concerning.*

dexter, tra, trum, *right.*

dubitō, *I doubt, am in doubt.*

equitātus, ūs, m., *cavalry.*

exercitus, ūs, m., *army.*

fidēs, ēī, f., *fidelity, loyalty.*

in, prep. w. abl., *in, on.*

legiō, ōnis, f., *legion.*

portus, ūs, m., *harbor.*

probō, *I approve.*

quattuor, indecl., *four.*

senātus, ūs, m., *senate.*

17. 1. Rērum multārum, rēbus multīs, rem māgnam, rei māgnae, dē rē māgnā. 2. Portuī bonō, in portibus bonīs, portuum bonōrum, māgnus numerus portuum, portūs bonōs. 3. Senātuī Rōmānō, in senātū Rōmānō, senātūs Rōmānī. 4. Fidem bonam, fideī bonae. 5. Māgnōs exercitūs, quattuor māgnīs exercitibus, quattuor māgnōrum exercituum, māgnō exercituī.

18. 1. Caesar legiōnēs in aciē collocat et oppidum oppūgnat. 2. In māgnō portū sunt multae īnsulae. 3. Senātus dē fidē multārum legiōnum dubitat. 4. Multās rēs senātuī renūntiat. 5. Dē multīs rēbus dubitāmus. 6. Legiōnēs portum īnsulae servant. 7. Imperātor fidem exercitūs probat. 8. Dē exercitū Caesaris dubitāmus. 9. In exercitū sunt multī et bonī¹ mīlitēs. 10. In dextrō cornū equitātum collocāt. 11. Est in īnsulā māgnus numerus portuum bonōrum.

LESSON VII.

NINE IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.—ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION WITH THREE TERMINATIONS.

§§ 66; 67, 1, 2, 3, and *a*; 68; 68, 2.

19.

VOCABULARY.

Belgae, ārum, m. pl., *Belgians*, a Gallic tribe.

celer, eris. e, *swift*.

equester, tris, tre, *equestrian*.

hostis, is, c., *an enemy*; pl., *the enemy*.

mūnus, eris, n., *reward*.

nunc, *now*.

perīculum, ī, n., *danger*.

regiō, ōnis, f., *region*.

sine, prep. w. abl., *without*.

spērō, *I hope, hope for*; governs the acc.

spēs, ēī, f., *hope*.

superō, *I conquer, defeat*.

vāstō, *I lay waste*.

vītō, *I avoid*.

20. 1. Alterius praemī, alia praemia, aliīs praemiīs.
2. Sine ūllō honōre, sine ūllā spē, nūllius urbis, nūllī

¹ The Latin regularly says 'many and good,' where we say 'many good.'

urbī. 3. Proelium equestre, proeliō equestrī, proelia equestria, proeliōrum equestrium, proeliīs equestribus. 4. Victōriæ celeris, victōriās celerēs, victōriīs celeribus, victōriā celerī. 5. Ūnum proelium, aliud proelium, aliī proeliō, alterī proeliō.

21. 1. Sine ūllō periculō oppida tōtīus regiōnis oppūgnāmus. 2. Nullī militī mūnera dōnātis. 3. Cōpiæ Caesaris sōliūs equestrī proeliō dīmīcant. 4. Aliōs militēs in aciē collocās. 5. Aliam classem parāmus. 6. Aliud bellum spērant. 7. Praemia alterius belli spērāmus. 8. Senātus dē fidē ūnīus rēgis dubitat. 9. Nūntiī sōlī pācem spērant. 10. Exercitus Rōmānus agrōs Belgārum et multārum aliārum gentium vāstat. 11. Equitēs hostēs celerī victōriā superant. 12. Militēs sine ūllā spē victōriæ dīmīcant. 13. Perīcula alterius proelī vītāmus.

LESSON VIII.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION WITH TWO TERMINATIONS, AND ONE TERMINATION.

§§ 69; 69, 1; 70; 70, 1; 70, 4.

22.

VOCABULARY.

adulēscēns, centis, m., *young man.*

auxilium, ī (iī), n., *aid, help.*

commūnis, e, *common.*

fortis, e, *strong, brave.*

homō, minis, c., *man.*

imperō, *I demand.*

incolumis, e, *unharméd, uninjured.*

lēgātus, ī, m., *envoy.*

mandō, *I assign.*

militāris, e, *military.*

negōtium, ī (iī), n., *business.*

nōbilis, e, *noble.*

omnis, e, *all, every.*

potēns, entis, *powerful.*

sīgnum, ī, n., *standard.*

tālis, e, *such.*

terra, ae, f., *land, a land.*

tribūnus, ī, m., *tribune, officer in a Roman legion.*

23. 1. Rēgēs potentēs, rēgēs potentīs, rēgis potentis, rēgum potentium, rēgibus potentibus. 2. Sīgnum militāre, sīgna militāria, sīgnōrum militārium, sīgnō militārī, sīgnīs militāribus. 3. Victōria vetus, victōriae veterī, victōriās veterēs, victōriā vetere, victōriīs veteribus. 4. Hominēs tālis, homō tālis, hominis tālis, hominum tālium, hominibus tālibus.

24. 1. Adulēscēns nōbilis est incolumis. 2. Omnēs agrī sunt bonī. 3. Omnēs lēgātī Gallōrum auxilium Caesaris obsecrant. 4. Caesar omnēs tribūnōs legiōnis laudat. 5. Virīs tālibus negōtium mandāmus. 6. Sīgna militāria sunt pulchra. 7. Adulēscēntibus nōbilibus gladiōs dōnat. 8. Māgnū numerum obsidum nōbilium imperat. 9. Nullus vir fortis perīcula commūnia vītāt. 10. Cum rēge potentī dīmīcāmus. 11. Terrās rēgum potentium vāstāmus

LESSON IX.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

§§ 71, 1, 2, 3, 4; 72; 73, 1 (prior, citerior, ulterior, propior); 73, 2.

25.

VOCABULARY.

acer, ācris, ācre, sharp, vigorous.

brevis, e, short, brief.

castra, ōrum, n. pl., a camp.

comparō, I get ready.

cūrō, I care for, take care of.

dux, ducis, m., leader.

familia, ae, f., family.

gravis, e, heavy, severe.

impetus, ūs, m. (§ 57, 4), attack.

ops, opis, f. (nom. sing. not used), help; pl., resources.

poena, ae, f., punishment, penalty.

porta, ae, f., gate.

quam, than.

Rhēnus, ī, m., Rhine.

Rhodanus, ī, m., Rhone.

servus, ī, m., slave.

vīta, ae, f., life.

26. 1. Oppida proxima, oppidōrum ultimōrum. 2. Pūgnae ācerrimae, pūgnā ācerrimā. 3. Portārum mājōrum, portīs minōribus, portam pulchriōrem, portae pulcherrimae. 4. Castrōrum mājōrum, castrīs minōribus. 5. Poenārum gravissimārum, poenās graviōrēs, poenīs graviōribus. 6. Impetūs ācerrimī, impetū ācriōre, impetūs ācriōrēs.

27. 1. Pater māximam familiam līberōrum et servōrum cūrat. 2. Vīta hominis brevissima est. 3. Impetus hostium est ācerrimus. 4. Mīlitēs legiōnis primae castra minōra oppūgnant. 5. Minimum perīculum vītat. 6. Caesar est dux fortissimus. 7. Portae minōris urbis sunt pulcherrimae. 8. Mājōrēs opēs

comparāmus. 9. Ultimās gentēs prōvinciae superās.
10. Rhodanus est propior prōvinciae quam Rhēnus.
11. Poenam gravissimam vītās. 12. Legiōnēs agrōs
optimōs vāstant.

LESSON X.

FORMATION AND COMPARISON OF ADVERBS. — NUMERALS.

§§ 76, 1, 2; 77 (*bene, male, māgnopere, multum, nōn
multum, diū, saepe, prope*); 80, 1-5; 350, 6.

28.

VOCABULARY.

aditus, ūs, m., *approach*.

Albānus, a, um, *Alban*.

animus, ī, m., *heart, mind*.

centum, indecl., *hundred*.

cōfirmō, *I encourage*.

decem, indecl., *ten*.

difficulter, adv. (from **diffi-
cilis**), *with difficulty*.

ducentī, ae. a, *two hundred*.

facile (from **facilis**), *easily*.

fortiter, *bravely*.

Gāius, ī, m., *Gaius*, a man's
name.

nōmen, inis, n., *name*.

prīnceps, ipis, m., *chief*.

pūgnō, *I fight*.

Sēquanī, ōrum, m. pl., *Se-
quanī*, a Gallic tribe.

tardō, *I check*.

trīgintā, indecl., *thirty*.

29. 1. Cum trīgintā mīlitibus, cum tribus pueris, cum
duōbus prīncipibus. 2. Duo filiī, duōs filiōs, trēs
prīncipēs, trium prīncipum, mille equitēs. 3. Melius,
diūtius, minus fortiter, optimē. 4. Fortius, māximē.
propius, saepissime. 5. Nōmina duōrum prīncipum.
6. Decem mīllia peditum; cum centum mīllibus equi-
tum et peditum; ducenta mīllia mīlitum.

30. 1. Belgae fortius quam Sēquanī pūgnant.
2. Rōmānī Gallōs facillimē superant. 3. Cum tribus

mīllibus Gallōrum dīmīcāmus. 4. Ducentī Rōmāni impetum hostium facile tardant. 5. Ūnus Rōmānus trēs adulēscētēs Albānōs superat. 6. Nōmina duōrum filiōrum sunt Gāius et Mārcus. 7. Mīlle adulēscētēs aditum difficillimē servant. 8. Animōs legiōnum facile cōnfīrmat. 9. Diūtissimē pūgnant.

LESSON XI.

REVIEW.

31. 1. Sine ūllō periculō alterum oppidum oppūgnant. 2. Ūnam legiōnem in dextrō cornū collocat. 3. Lēgātī Gallōrum auxilium Caesaris obsecrant. 4. In castrīs mājōribus sunt duae legiōnēs. 5. Hostēs diū et ācriter pūgnant. 6. Duōs collēs altissimōs peditibus occupāmus. 7. Ācerrimē et fortissimē dīmīcāmus. 8. Legiōnēs castra minōra oppūgnant. 9. Collem aliīs legiōnibus occupat. 10. Virtūtem ducum Rōmānōrum et mīlitum laudāmus. 11. Dux māximās cōpiās parat.

PRONOUNS.

LESSON XII.

PERSONAL, REFLEXIVE, POSSESSIVE, AND DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

§§ 82 ; 83 ; 84 ; 85 ; 85, 1 ; 86 ; 86, 1 ; 87 (Hic).

32.

VOCABULARY.

ad, prep. w. acc., *to*.¹

amīcus, ī, m., *friend*.

angustiae, ārum, f. pl., *a narrow pass*.

arma, ōrum, n. pl., *arms*.

audācter, *bravely*.

beneficium, ī (iī), n., *kindness*.

culpō, *I blame*.

dēspērō, *I despair, despair of*; governs the acc.

explōrō, *I explore*.

expūgnō, *I take by storm, capture*.

gravis, e, *heavy, serious*.

injūria, ae, f., *wrong, injustice*.

īnsidiae, ārum, f. pl., *ambush, plots*.

longus, a, um, *long*.

memoria, ae, f., *memory, recollection*.

nāvālis, e, *naval*.

vocō, *I call*.

33. 1. Mihi, nōs, tū, nōbīs, suī, meī, vōs, tibi, vōbīs.

2. Vestrum, nōs, sibi, mē, sē, tē. 3. Amīcus meus,² amīcōrum meōrum; amīcus noster, amīcīs nostrīs.

¹ English *to* is rendered by *ad* in Latin, if there is an idea of motion; otherwise the dative is used.

² § 350, 5, c.

4. Pater tuus, patrī tuō, cum patre tuō. 5. Amīcus vester, amīcōrum vestrōrum. 6. Hūjus¹ puerī, huic puerō; hōs virōs. 7. Hae angustiae, hārum īnsidiārum, haec arma, hōrum castrōrum.

34. 1. Hōs puerōs ad nōs vocāmus. 2. Caesar cum hīs omnibus legiōnibus hōc oppidum expūgnat. 3. Nūllus alius imperātor cōpiās suās culpat. 4. Filia mea tē vocat. 5. Hī lēgātī pācem obsecrant. 6. Hae injūriae sunt gravissimae. 7. Cum hōc adulēscēte quattuor captīvōs servō. 8. Hās prōvinciās explōrāmus. 9. Vestra memoria hūjus injūriae est longissima. 10. In hāc pūgnā nāvālī audācissimē pūgnant. 11. Cōpiae hūjus ducis victōriam dēspērant.

LESSON XIII.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS (*Iste, Ille, Is, Īdem*).

— THE INTENSIVE PRONOUN.

§§ 87; 88.

35.

VOCABULARY.

agmen, minis, n., *army* (on the march), *column*.

celeritās, tātis, f., *speed*.

equus, ī, m., *horse*.

frāter, tris, m., *brother*.

frūmentum, ī, n., *grain*.

hiemō, *I pass the winter*.

ignāvus, a, um, *cowardly*.

iter, itineris, n. (§ 42, 1), *journey, march*.

mandātum, ī, n., *command, order*.

officium, ī (iī), n., *duty*.

opīniō, ōnis, f., *opinion*.

ōrdō, inis, m., *rank*.

praestō, *I show*.

servō, *I preserve*.

temptō, *I attempt, make trial of*; governs the acc.

vulnerō, *I wound*.

¹ § 350, 5, *a*.

36. 1. Istīus frūmentī, istud frūmentum, istō frūmentō. 2. Eādem celeritāte, ējusdem opīniōnis, eadem mandāta. 3. Ējus¹ pater, eōrum¹ liberī. 4. Eīsdem itineribus, eōrundem equōrum. 5. Illīs frātribus, illōrum frātrum, illī frātrī, cum illā filiā. 6. Idem agmen, eadem agmina, in eōdem agmine, eārundem opīniōnum.

37. 1. Eum vulnerō. 2. Eōs gladiō meō vulnerō. 3. Eam ad nōs vocō. 4. Patrem eōrum obsecro. 5. Ējus patrī illud negōtium mandō. 6. Ipse² in illīs regiōnibus cum hīs legiōnibus hiemat. 7. Illum aditum difficiliōrem temptant. 8. Eadem beneficia nōbīs praestat. 9. Illī mīlitēs ordinēs servant. 10. Illa officia sunt minus difficilia. 11. Ducēs illōrum exercituum sunt ignāvissimī. 12. Illī hominī plūrimōs agrōs dōnātis.

LESSON XIV.

RELATIVE, INTERROGATIVE, AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS. — AGREEMENT OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

§§ 89; 90, 1, 2; 91; 91, 1, 2, 3, 8; 250.

38.

VOCABULARY.

angustus. a, um, *narrow.*

apertus, a, um, *open.*

armō, *I arm.*

auctōritās, tātis, f., *authority, influence.*

castellum. ī, n., *fort.*

cīvitās, tātis, f., *state.*

cohors. cohortis, f., *cohort*
(division of a legion).

¹ § 86, 1.

² *Ipse* alone means 'he himself.'

18 *Relative, Interrogative, Indefinite Pronouns.*

condiciō, ōnis, f., *condition, terms.*

dēditiō, ōnis, f., *surrender.*

dēlectō, *I delight.*

fīnis, is, m., *end, boundary.*

mulier, mulieris, f., *woman.*

praeda, ae, f., *booty.*

recūsō, *I refuse.*

turpis, e, *base.*

uxor, ōris, f., *wife.*

39. 1. Cūjusque cohortis; quamque cohortem, cuique cohortī. 2. Cuiquam, quidquam, cūjusquam. 3. Cūjus auctōritās? In quā cīvitāte? 4. Oppidōrum quōrundam, in oppidīs quibusdam, virō cuidam, mulierem quandam. 5. Cūjus castellī? Quod castellum? 6. Quis vir? Quī vir? 7. Amīcō cuivīs, amīcīs quibusvīs.

40. 1. Hīc imperātor legiōnēs quāsdam armat. 2. Praeda aliquōs mīlitēs dēlectat. 3. Quae oppida mīlitēs oppūgnant? 4. Oppidum quoddam Belgārum oppūgnant. 5. Ille dux quāsdam condiciōnēs turpēs dēditiōnis recūsāt. 6. Quis homō nōs obsecrat? 7. Quod oppidum oppūgnātis? 8. Regiōnēs quae apertae sunt vāstāmus. 9. Fīnēs cūjusque prōvinciae sunt angustī. 10. Cūjus uxor est haec mulier? 11. Est uxor ējus virī quem servāmus.

VERBS.

LESSON XV.

THE CONJUGATIONS. — INDICATIVE OF **Sum**.

§§ 93-95; 98; 99; 100 (Indicative Mood).

41.

VOCABULARY.

adventus, ūs, m., *arrival*.

animus, ī, m., *soul*.

deus, ī, m., *god*.

fossa, ae, f., *ditch, trench*.

Juppiter, **Jovis**, m. (§ 41),
Jupiter.

locus, ī, m., *place*, pl. **loca**,
ōrum, n.

mōns, **montis**, m., *mountain*,
hill.

nātūra, ae, f., *nature*.

nōndum, *not yet*.

oculus, ī, m., *eye*.

prō, prep. w. abl., *before, in*
front of.

repentīnus, a, um, *sudden*.

ubi, interr. adv., *where?*

42. 1. *Fueritis, erās, erō, erunt, fuerint.* 2. *Fuistī, estis, eris, fuerātis, erit.* 3. *Fuerās, sumus, fuērunt, erit.* 4. *Sunt meliōrēs, es melior, fuistis optimī.* 5. *Erāmus amīcī, sumus lēgātī.* 6. *Victōrēs fuimus, fuerat victor.* 7. *Fuerō, erat, erant.* 8. *Fuēre, ēst, eram.*

43. 1. *Nōndum cōnsul fuī.* 2. *Hī cōnsulēs ignāvī fuērunt.* 3. *Ubi pater tuus fuerat?* 4. *In castrīs*

hostium erat. 5. In plūrimīs Gallōrum oppidīs fuimus. 6. Prō hīs castrīs erat fossa alta. 7. Animus est oculus mentis. 8. Juppiter fuit māximus Rōmānōrum deus. 9. Adventus equitum repentinus fuerat. 10. Nātūra locī fuit difficilis. 11. Vōs, milītēs, quī omnia perīcula vitātis, estis turpēs. 12. Hī montēs sunt altissimī.

LESSON XVI.

SUBJUNCTIVE, IMPERATIVE, INFINITIVE, PARTICIPLE
OF **Sum**.

Page 57.

44.

VOCABULARY.

amīcitia, **ae, f.**, *friendship*.

beātus, **a, um**, *happy*.

cōnsilium, **ī (iī)**, **n.**, *plan, advice*.

contentus, **a, um**, *contented*.

contrōversia, **ae, f.**, *contro- versy*.

fēlīx, **līcis**, *fortunate, happy*.

inter, *prep. w. acc., between, among*.

laetus, **a, um**, *glad, joy- ful*.

lībertās, **ātis**, **f.**, *free- dom*.

nōn, *not*.

semper, *adv., always*.

sub, *prep. w. abl., under*.

supplicium, **ī (iī)**, **n.**, *punish- ment, torture*.

tempus, **oris**, **n.**, *time*.

45. 1. Fuisse, estō, sīmus, essent. 2. Esse, futūrus, sit, fuissē. 3. Contentī fuissēmus, sit fēlīx, sint fēlīcēs. 4. Este, sītis, estōte, esset. 5. Suntō, futūrus esse, es. 6. Fuissētis beātī, fuisset beātus. 7. Essem, fuissēs, sīs.

46. 1. Sit amīcitia inter mē et tē. 2. Haec lēx estō brevis. 3. Laetissimus fuisset. 4. Sub aliō duce mili-

tēs fortiōrēs fuissent. 5. Nūllae contrōversiae inter vōs sint. 6. Quod cōnsilium melius fuisset? 7. Suntō supplicia gravia. 8. Hīs praemiīs nōn contentus essēs. 9. Nōn fuissēmus amīcī tālium hominum. 10. Sītis, amīcī,¹ fortēs. 11. Nūllum tempus melius fuisset. 12. Sīmus semper amīcī libertātis.

LESSON XVII.

FIRST CONJUGATION: INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

Page 58.

47.

VOCABULARY.

administrō, 1, *I administer.*
cōnfirmō, 1, *I establish, confirm.*

impedīmentum, ī, n., *hindrance*; in pl., *baggage.*

jam, adv., *already.*

modo, adv., *just, just now.*

Octodūrus, ī, m., *Octodurus*, a city of the Veragri.

perturbō, *I confuse, throw into confusion.*

praetor, ōris, m., *praetor.*

quārē, interr. adv., *why?*

quīnque, indecl., *five.*

socius, iī, m., *ally.*

sublevō, 1, *I relieve.*

trānsportō, 1, *I transport.*

Veragrī, ōrum, m. pl., *Veragri*, a Gallic tribe.

verbum, ī, n., *word.*

vīcus, ī, m., *village.*

48. 1. Trānsportāvistis, trānsportābimus, trānsportābat. 2. Trānsportāvit, trānsportāmus, trānsportāverant. 3. Collocābit, collocābant, collocāverat. 4. Collocātis, collocābās, collocāverās. 5. Occupābis,

¹The vocative regularly stands after one or more words of the sentence.

22 *First Conjugation : Indicative Active.*

occupāvistis, occupāveritis. 6. Parāvērunt, parās, parābāmus. 7. Pūgnābitis, pūgnāvī, pūgnāverimus. 8. Laudābātis, laudāvimus, laudāvit.

49. 1. Caesar plūrimās nāvēs jam parāverat. 2. Hās quīnque legiōnēs in eō locō collocābit. 3. Haec cōnsilia nōndum probāvī. 4. Quis ista verba probābit? 5. Quārē pācem et amīcitiam cum hīs cīvitatibus nōn cōfirmāvistis? 6. Gallī impedīmenta sua celeriter trāsportāverunt. 7. Praetōrēs Rōmānī rēs sociōrum administrāverunt. 8. Amīcōs auxiliō sublevāvimus. 9. Hae cohortēs ōrdinēs hostium facile perturbāverant. 10. Locus ubi legiōnēs hiemābant fuit Octodūrus, vīcus Veragrōrum.

50. A DANGEROUS WEDDING.

Sōl¹ quondam uxōrem dūcere² volēbat.³ Rānae ad sīdera clāmōrem tollunt.⁴ Juppiter causam querēlae quaerit.⁵ “Nunc,” inquiunt,⁶ “ūnus sōl omnēs lacūs exūrit;⁷ quid futūrum est, sī liberōs creābit?”

¹ In the passages of continuous narrative, the pupil will consult the General Vocabulary at the end of the book for words that have not occurred in previous Lessons.

² **uxōrem dūcere** : lit. *to lead (i.e. take) a wife, and so, to marry.*

³ **volēbat** : *wished.*

⁴ **tollunt** : *raise.*

⁵ **quaerit** : *asks.*

⁶ **inquiunt** : *they say.*

⁷ **exūrit** : *burns up, dries up.*

LESSON XVIII.

FIRST CONJUGATION: SUBJUNCTIVE, IMPERATIVE,
INFINITIVE, ETC., ACTIVE VOICE.

Page 59.

51.

VOCABULARY.

ā, ab, prep. w. abl., *from*.*ancora*, ae, f., *anchor*.*cōservō*,¹ 1, *I keep*.*cupidus*, a, um, *fond*.*nāvis*, is, f., *ship, boat*.*numquam*, *never*.*rogō*, 1, *I ask*.*spectō*, 1, *I look upon*.*tamen*, *nevertheless, yet*.

52. 1. Laudātūrus, laudāns, laudent. 2. Laudāvisse, laudāvissem, laudantō. 3. Laudandō, laudāret, laudā. 4. Spectēmus, spectāte, spectāre, spectandī. 5. Spectātūrus esse, spectārent, spectet. 6. Dīmīcandō, dīmīcāvissent, dīmīcent. 7. Dīmīcāte, dīmīcāns, dīmīcāvisse.

53. 1. Hōc beneficium ā tē numquam rogāvissem. 2. Verba nostra probet. 3. Verba vestra probāvissem. 4. Quis hunc hominem laudāvisset? 5. Militēs hunc collem occupāre temptant. 6. Laudāte hōs omnēs militēs. 7. Aliud oppidum nunc oppugnātūrī sumus. 8. Omnēs Gallī sunt cupidī pūgnandī. 9. Pecūniam quam parāvīmus cōservēmus. 10. Servāte, cīvēs,

¹ Verbs of the First Conjugation are so regular that their Principal Parts are not given in full. They are indicated in the Vocabularies by the figure 1, and, unless the contrary is stated, their Principal Parts are regularly formed in -ō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, precisely like those of *amō*.

24 First Conjugation: Indicative Passive.

uxōrēs et liberōs vestrōs ! 11. Ancorās nāvium parantō.
12. Militēs, victōriam dēspērantes, tamen ācriter dīmi-
cābant.

LESSON XIX.

FIRST CONJUGATION: INDICATIVE PASSIVE.

Page 60.

54.

VOCABULARY.

ā, ab , prep. w. abl., <i>by</i> .	multitūdō, inis , f., <i>multitude</i> .
bīduum, ī , n., <i>two days</i> .	nūntiō , 1, <i>I announce, report</i> .
cōspectus, ūs , m., <i>view, sight</i> .	pars, partis , f., <i>part, side</i> .
expectō , 1, <i>I expect, await</i> .	postulō , 1, <i>I demand</i> .
frūstrā , <i>in vain</i> .	reliquus, qua, quum , <i>remain- ing</i> .
ignis, is , m., <i>fire</i> .	saepe , <i>often</i> .
litterae, ārum , f. pl., <i>a letter</i> .	sex , indecl., <i>six</i> .
mora, ae , f., <i>delay</i> .	tēlum, ī , n., <i>javelin</i> .

55. 1. Expectābātur, expectāta est, expectātae erant. 2. Expectātus erat, expectātī sunt, expectābuntur. 3. Laudātī estis, laudāberis, laudāminī. 4. Superātī sumus, superantur, superābor. 5. Vulnerātur, vulnerātus sum, vulnerābāmur. | 6. Vocāris, vocātus est, vocāberis. 7. Vocābāminī, vocātus erās, vocātī estis. 8. Laudāta erat, laudātae erunt, laudābiminī.

56. 1. Quis laudābātur? 2. Haec omnia oppida oppūgnābuntur. 3. Gallī saepe superātī¹ erant. 4. Hae sex nāvēs frūstrā parābantur. 5. Posterō diē multī

¹ Observe that in the compound tenses of the passive, the participle agrees in gender and number with its subject, precisely like an adjective.

mīlitēs vulnerātī sunt. ~ 6. Legiōnēs nostrae in cōn-
spectū castrōrum ā multitudīne hostium superātae
erant. 7. Mora bīduī postulātur. 8. Hae litterae
nūntiīs mandantur. 9. Quod oppidum expūgnātum
est? 10. Ōrdinēs peditum tēlis hostium perturbāban-
tur. 11. Quārē perturbāris? 12. Hī agrī ignī vās-
tātī erant.

57. OLD ROMAN VIRTUE.

Curius, homō singulāris virtūtis, ad focum sedēbat,¹
cum lēgātī Samnītium māgnū pondus aurī eī afferē-
bant.² Sed Curius eōs repudiāvit. “Aurum,” inquit,³
nōlō habēre;⁴ mālō⁵ eīs⁶ imperāre, quī habent.⁷

LESSON XX.

**FIRST CONJUGATION: SUBJUNCTIVE, IMPERATIVE,
INFINITIVE, ETC., PASSIVE.**

Page 61.

58. VOCABULARY.

disciplīna , ae, f., <i>discipline.</i>	onerārius , a, um, <i>burden-</i>
mājōrēs , um, m. (lit. <i>greater</i> , sc. nātū , by birth), <i>ances-</i>	<i>bearing</i> ; nāvēs onerāriae , <i>transports.</i>
<i>tors.</i>	opportūnus , a, um, <i>fit, op-</i>
mōs , mōris, m., <i>custom.</i>	<i>portune.</i>
nōn , not.	statim , at once, immediately.
	vix , scarcely, with difficulty.

¹ **sedēbat**: was sitting.

⁵ **mālō**: I prefer.

² **afferēbant**: brought.

⁶ **eīs**: 187, II, a.

³ **inquit**: said he.

⁷ **habent**: have (it), viz.

⁴ **nōlō habere**: I do not
wish to have. gold.

59. 1. Laudēmur, laudandus, laudātus esse. 2. Collis occupētur, collis occupātus esset, occupārī. 3. Porta servētur, portae servātae essent, porta servāta esset. 4. Servārī, servandus, servātus. 5. Vocātus essem, vocātī essētis, vocāta esset. 6. Vocentur, vocātus, vocātus esse.

60. 1. Sine auxiliō nostrō facile superātī essētis. 2. Omnēs portae sunt servandae. 3. Impetus hostium tardandus est. 4. Haec oppida facillimē expūgnāta essent. 5. Verba vestra nōn probāta essent. 6. Disciplina et mōrēs mājōrum nostrōrum laudentur. 7. Māximus numerus nāvium onerāriarum statim parētur. 8. Legiōnēs in locō opportūnō collocandae sunt. 9. Sine vōbīs haec castra vix expūgnāta essent.

LESSON XXI.

REVIEW.

61. 1. Māximae classēs summā dīligentiā parandae sunt. 2. Haec victōria equitum nostrōrum jam nūntiāta erat. 3. Haec oppida oppūgnāta erant. 4. Adventus lēgātōrum nūntiātur. 5. Terror animōs omnium militum occupāverat. 6. Hās gentēs, mīlitēs, jam saepe superāvistis. 7. Legiōnēs proeliō dīmicābant. 8. Quis fuit dux hārum cōpiārum? 9. Prīncipēs cūjusque cīvitātis ad sē vocat. 10. Quāsdam portās servābāmus. 11. Cōspectus hārum urbium nōs omnēs dēlectat. 12. Litterās tuās exspectābō. 13. Nāvēs onerāriae parantur.

LESSON XXII.

SECOND CONJUGATION : ACTIVE VOICE.

§ 103.

62.

VOCABULARY.

arbor, oris, f., *tree.*

augeō, ēre, auxī, auctus, *I increase.*

commeātus, ūs, m., *supplies.*

compleō, ēre, plēvī, plētus, *I fill up.*

dēbeō, dēbere, dēbuī, dēbitus, *I owe; with an infinitive, I ought.*

habeō, ēre, habuī, habitus, *I have, possess, hold.*

ignōminia, ae, f., *ignominy, disgrace.*

imperium, ī (iī), n., *rule, sway.*

jubeō, ēre, jussī, jussus, *I order.*

maneō, ēre, mānsī, mānsūrus, *I remain.*

mare, is, n., *sea.*

moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *I move.*

opera, ae, f., *assistance.*

populus, ī, m., *people.*

potestās, ātis, f., *power.*

prohibeō, ēre, uī, itus, *I keep away, keep off, trans.*

saxum, ī, n., *rock.*

videō, ēre, vīdī, vīsus, *I see.*

63. 1. Jussit, jubēmus, jussisse. 2. Jusserat, jubēte, jubēns. 3. Prohibuit, prohibuistis, prohibēbit, prohibeāmus. 4. Prohibētō, prohibendī, prohibuissēmus, prohibuisse. 5. Habuimus, habuerat, habēbat, habuit. 6. Habē, habitūrus esse, habeat. 7. Habētis, habēbunt, habuerint. 8. Vīdistī, vīderāmus, vīdimus, vīderunt. 9. Vidēbō, vident, vidēbās.

64. 1. Dēbētis in hōc locō manēre. 2. Signa hostiū prō illīs castrīs vīderāmus. 3. Hostēs sine auxiliō vestrō facile prohibuissēmus. 4. Illās cōpiās

commeātū prohibeāmus. 5. Sine operā vestrā tōtum mare in potestāte nostrā nōn habuissēmus. 6. Illās fossās altās saxīs et arbōribus complēbant. 7. Populus Rōmānus imperium suum māgnopere auxit. 8. Ignōminiam vītāre dēbēmus. 9. Castra ab hōc locō mōverat.

LESSON XXIII.

SECOND CONJUGATION: PASSIVE VOICE.

§ 104.

65.

VOCABULARY.

barbarus, ī, m., *a barbarian.*

celeriter, *quickly.*

commoveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *I stir up.*

contumēlia, ae, f., *insult.*

nihil, indecl., *nothing.*

peditātus, ūs, m., *infantry.*

perterreō, ēre, uī, itus, *I terrify.*

subitō, *suddenly.*

suspīciō, ōnis, f., *suspicion.*

sustincō, ēre, uī, *I withstand.*

timeō, ēre, uī, *I fear.*

videōr, ērī, vīsus sum, pass. of **videō**, *I am seen, I seem, appear.*

66. 1. Vīsus est, vīsaē erant, vīsī sunt. 2. Timēre videntur, timēre vidēbātur, timēre vīsa est. 3. Prohibēbāmur, prohibītī sumus, prohibita erat. 4. Prohibeantur, prohibērī, prohibendus. 5. Jubērī, jubeātur, jussus esset, jussus esse. 6. Jubēbātur, jubēbimur, jussī sumus. 7. Perterritae erant, perterrēbāris, perterrēbiminī, perterrērī.

67. 1. Suspīciōnēs vestrae auctae sunt. 2. Militēs nostrī fossās hostium complēvisse videntur. 3. Haec castra subitō mōta erant. 4. Impetus barbarōrum

fortiter sustinēbitur. 5. Gallī sunt prohibendī.
 6. Hae fossae celeriter complētae essent. 7. In eō
 locō manēre jussī erāmus. 8. Nihil est timendum.
 9. Vīsī sunt māgnopere perterrērī. 10. Hī equitēs
 multitūdine peditātūs perterritī erant. 11. Omnēs
 hominēs hīs contumēliīs commōtī sunt.

68. THE DEATH OF EPAMINONDAS.

Epaminōndās Lacedaemoniōs apud Mantinēam
 vīcit,¹ sed ipse hastā vulnerātus est. Prīmum rogāvit
 num clipeus esset² salvus. Amīcī respondērunt, "Sal-
 vus est." Deinde rogāvit num hostēs fūsī essent.³
 Ubi hōc audīvit,⁴ jussit hastam ēvellī⁵ quā trāns-
 fīxus⁶ erat, atque laetus in victōriā mortuus est.⁷

LESSON XXIV.

THIRD CONJUGATION: ACTIVE VOICE.

§ 105.

69. VOCABULARY.

ad, prep. w. acc., <i>near.</i>	contendō, ere, tendī, ten-
cōstituō, ere, uī, ūtus, <i>I</i>	tum, <i>I hurry, hasten.</i> ⁸
<i>decide, determine.</i>	crēber, bra, brum, <i>numer-</i>
	<i>ous.</i>

¹ vīcit: *conquered, was victorious over.*

² esset: *was.*

³ fūsī essent: *had been routed.*

⁴ audīvit: *heard.*

⁵ ēvellī: *to be pulled out.*

⁶ trānsfīxus erat: *had been pierced.*

⁷ mortuus est: *he expired.*

⁸ Page 83, footnote 1.

cūstōdia, ae, f., *guard*.

dēfendō, ere, fendi, fēnsus,

I defend.

dispōnō, ere, posuī, positus,

I distribute.

gerō, ere, gessi, gestus, *I*

wage.

in, prep. w. acc., *into*.

instruō, ere, strūxī, strūc-

tus, *I draw up.*

medius, a, um, *middle, the*

middle of.

mittō, ere, misi, missus, *I*

send.

mūnitiō, ōnis, f., *fortifica-*
tion.

plānitiēs, ēī, f., *plain.*

post, prep. w. acc., *be-*

hind.

praesidium, ī (iī), n., *garri-*

son, guard.

relinquō, ere, liquī, lictus,

I leave, leave behind.

vigilia, ae, f., *watch (of the*
night); guard.

vincō, ere, vici, victus, *I*

conquer.

70. 1. Relinquēmus, reliquimus, reliquisse. 2. Vincēbāmus, vīcisse, vincendō. 3. Vicimus, vīcerant, vīcissem. 4. Dēfendat, dēfendere, dēfendite. 5. Dēfendunt, dēfendent, dēfendērunt. 6. Instrūxerat, instruunt, instruēbat, instruēns. 7. Instruendī, instrūxisse, instruēs. 8. Misistī, mittat, mitte, misisse, mittendī.

71. 1. Praesidium in hōc locō relinquēmus. 2. Caesar duās legiōnēs in Hispāniam misit. 3. Castra dēfendere cōstituerat. 4. Bellum in Galliā gerētis. 5. Urbem cūstōdiīs nostrīs dēfendāmus. 6. Quis hās litterās mittet? 7. Omnēs nāvēs ad ōrās hūjus insulae reliquisse vidētur. 8. Aciem longam in mediā plānitiē instrūximus. 9. Crēbrās vigiliās post mūnitiōnēs disposuerat. 10. Omnēs cōpiās hostium facile vīcissēmus. 11. In Galliam māgnīs itineribus contendit.

LESSON XXV.

THIRD CONJUGATION: PASSIVE VOICE.

§ 106.

72.

VOCABULARY.

arcessō, ere, ivī, itus, I sum-
mon.

cēterī, ae, a, the other, the
rest of.

cōgō, ere, coēgī, coāctus,
I force, compel.

cōnsūmō, ere, sūmpsī,
sūmptus, I use up, con-
sume.

contrā, prep. w. acc., against.

dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, I
lead.

ē, ex, prep. w. abl., out of,
from; ē is not used before
vowels or h.

ēdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus,
I lead forth.

hīc, here.

īnstruō, ere, strūxī, strūc-
tus, I fit out.

redūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus,
lead back.

silva, ae, f., forest.

73. 1. Bellum gerētur, bellum gerātur, bellum gestum est, bellum gestum esset. 2. Bella gesta sunt, bella gerēbantur, bella geruntur. 3. Victus est, vincī, victus esse, victus. 4. Vincendus, victī sunt, vincuntur, vincēbātur. 5. Missī sumus, mittētur, mittitur. 6. Mittī, missus esset, missa erat.

74. 1. Cēterī obsidēs ad nōs missī erant. 2. Ab omnibus amīcīs nostrīs dēfendēmur. 3. Hae legiōnēs ad altera castra reductae sunt. 4. Praesidium hīc relictum est. 5. Tū manēre coāctus essēs. 6. Multa bella gerentur. 7. Duae cohortēs contrā hostēs mittēbantur. 8. Hae nāvēs omnibus rēbus īnstrūctae erant. 9. Omne tempus cōnsūmptum est. 10. Legiōnēs ē

castris ēdūcantur. 11. Socii nostri arcessi dēbent.
12. Agmen longum per silvās ductum erat.

75. HOW THE DAY WAS SAVED.

Rēs¹ in angustō² fuit. Caesar, quī periculum vīdit, ipse ad legiōnem dēcurrit. In prīmam aciem prōcēdit; scūtum ūnī ex mīlitibus³ dētrahit. Centuriōnēs nōminātīm appellāns, proelium redintegrat. Tum mīlitēs audācius pūgnant; impetus hostium tardātur; māgnus numerus eōrum cadit atque reliquī⁴ pelluntur.

LESSON XXVI.

FOURTH CONJUGATION: ACTIVE VOICE.

§ 107.

76. VOCABULARY.

audiō, īre, ivī, itus, <i>I hear,</i> <i>hear of.</i>	mūniō, īre, ivī (iī), itus, <i>I</i> <i>fortify.</i>
causa, ae, f., <i>cause.</i>	occāsiō, ōnis, f., <i>occasion,</i>
comperiō, īre, perī, pertus, <i>I find out.</i>	opportunitas, <i>opportunity.</i>
conveniō, īre, vēnī, ventum, <i>come together, assemble.</i>	postea, <i>afterwards.</i>
eōdem, <i>to the same place.</i>	reperiō, īre, repperī, reper- tus, <i>I discover, find.</i>
fāma, ae, f., <i>report.</i>	umquam, <i>ever.</i>
impediō, īre, ivī (iī), itus, <i>I</i> <i>impede, hinder.</i>	undique, <i>from all parts or</i> <i>sides.</i>
	veniō, īre, vēnī, ventum, <i>I</i> <i>come.</i>

¹ rēs: the situation.² in angustō: lit. in a narrow (place), i.e. critical.³ ūnī ex mīlitibus: from one (lit. to one) of the soldiers.⁴ reliquī: the rest.

77. 1. Venīre, veniendī, vēnissem. 2. Veniētis, vēnērunt, veniēbat. 3. Veniāmus, venīte, vēnerās. 4. Mūniēbātis, mūnīvit, mūnīvisse. 5. Mūnītūrus esse, mūniēns, mūniendō. 6. Convēnimus, convēnerātis, convenītis, convenient. 7. Convēnisce, convēnērunt, convenīmus, convenīte. 8. Comperit, compererat, comperistis. 9. Comperiet, comperiēbant.

78. 1. Illum collem mūniēbāmus. 2. In eum locum convēnērunt. 3. Mūnīte, milītēs, hanc urbem! 4. Hostēs iter exercitūs nostrī impedīvērunt. 5. Germānī undique ē silvīs convēnerant. 6. Fāmam illiūs proelī audīvimus. 7. Hās rēs postea comperī. 8. Nōs omnēs eōdem conveniāmus! 9. Tālem occāsiōnem nōn facile repperissēmus. 10. Quis umquam tālēs causās morae audīvit? 11. Cēterās legiōnēs, quae nōndum convēnerant, expectābāmus.

LESSON XXVII.

FOURTH CONJUGATION: PASSIVE VOICE.

§ 108.

79.

VOCABULARY.

aqua, ae, f., *water*.

circumveniō, īre, vēnī. ventus, I surround.

extrā, prep. w. acc., *outside, beyond*.

inveniō, īre, vēnī, ventus, I find.

paene, *almost, nearly*.

prōcurrō, ere, cucurrī. cursum, I run forward.

temere, *rashly*.

vōx. vōcis, f., *voice, word, exclamation*.

80. 1. Repertus esse, reperiātur, reperta est. 2. Reperiētur, repertī sunt, reperītur. 3. Urbs mūniētur, urbs mūnīta erat, urbs mūnītur. 4. Urbēs mūniēbantur, urbes mūnītae sunt, urbēs mūniantur. 5. Circumvenīmur, circumventus est, circumventus esset. 6. Circumventus esse, circumveniātur, circumventus, circumveniendus.

81. 1. Ā multitūdine hostium circumventī sumus. 2. Hī captīvī duābus cohortibus circumvenientur. 3. Nihil repertum est. 4. Nūlla alia vōx audiētur. 5. Castra mājōra mūnienda sunt. 6. Aqua sub hīs saxīs inventa est. 7. Māgna cōpia frūmentī in hīs regiōnibus invenīrī dēbet. 8. Ūna cohors, quae temere extrā aciem prōcucurrerat, paene circumventa est. 9. Difficilibus locīs impediēbantur. 10. Haec urbs statim mūniātur.

82. HORATIUS AT THE BRIDGE.

Horātius Cocles erat vir Rōmānus fortissimus. Etrūscī ōlim Rōmam capere¹ temptābant; sed ille extrēmam partem pontis occupāvit, quem Etrūscī oppugnābant, atque sōlus tōtum hostium agmen sustinuit. Audācter pūgnāvit dōnec ab aliīs Rōmānīs pōns ā tergō² rescissus est.³ Tum armātus sē in Tiberim mīsīt, atque incolumis ad suōs⁴ trānsnāvit. Cīvītās ergā

¹ **capere** : *to capture.*

² **ā tergō** : *from behind.*

³ **rescissus est** : *from rescindō.*

⁴ **ad suōs** : *lit. to his own, i.e. to his friends.*

tantam virtūtem grāta fuit; eī tantum¹ agrī pūblicī datum est, quantum² ūnō diē circumarāre potuit.³ Statua quoque eī⁴ in Comitīō posita est.⁵

LESSON XXVIII.

VERBS IN -iō OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

§§ 109-111.

83.

VOCABULARY.

accipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus,
I receive.

capiō, ere, cēpī, captus, *I*
take, capture.

dīripiō, ere, ripuī, reptus,
I plunder.

faciō, ere, fēcī, factus, *I*
make, do.

fugiō, ere, fūgī, fugitūrus, *I*
flee, escape from.

interficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus,
I kill.

pōns. pontis, m., *bridge.*

recipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus,
I take back; with reflexive
sē, to retreat.

scūtum, ī. n., *shield.*

suscipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus,
I undertake.

unde, *whence.*

84. 1. Suscēpisse, suscipiendī, suscipī. 2. Fugitis, fugiant, fūgissent. 3. Fugite, fūgistis, fugit. 4. Interfectus est, interficiendus, interfēcisse. 5. Interfēcērunt, interficientur, interfecta erat. 6. Accipī, accipiēns, accipiendō. 7. Accipiantur, accipis, accipiētis. 8. Dīripuisse, dīripit, dīripuerit. 9. Fēcērunt, fēcērās, faciētis.

¹ tantum : as much.

³ potuit : he was able.

² quantum : as.

⁴ eī : to him, in his honor.

⁵ posita est : from pōnō.

85. 1. Ad montem, unde modo vĕnerant, sē recēpērunt. 2. Gallī omnēs captīvōs māgnīs suppliciīs interficiunt. 3. Uxor Ariovistī ā Caesare capta est. 4. Omnia haec oppida dīrepta essent. 5. Pontem in Rhēnō¹ faciāmus! 6. Lēgātī hūjus rēgis ā nōbīs acceptī sunt. 7. Mandāta tua accēpimus. 8. Ex hīs pericūlīs fugiēmus. 9. Ex hōc oppidō māgnū numerum scūtōrum et tēlōrum diripiūmus. 10. Nova officia nunc suscipiūmus. 11. Hīc homō interficī dēbet.

LESSON XXIX.

DEPONENT VERBS.

§§ 112-114, 1.

86.

VOCABULARY.

Aprīlis, e, *of April.*audeō, ēre, ausus sum; semi-dep., *I dare.*colloquor, ī, locūtus sum, *I confer.*cōnor, āri, ātus sum, *I endeavor, attempt.*ēgredior, gredī, gressus sum, *I march out.*fīnēs, ium, m. pl., *boundaries, territory (pl. of fīnis, end).*Helvētīi, ōrum, m., *Helvetii, a Gallic tribe.*mēnsis, is, m., *month.*nēmō, c. (§ 57, 3), *no one.*moror, āri, morātus sum, *I tarry, delay.*paulum, *a little.*per, prep. w. acc., *through, during.*post, prep. w. acc., *after.*proficīscor, ī, profectus sum, *I set out.*queror, ī, questus sum, *I complain.*resistō, ere, restitī, *I resist.* (§ 187, II, a).revertor, ī, *I return.*

¹ The Romans speak of making a bridge 'in a river,' where we say 'over a river.'

87. 1. Morēmur, morāmur, morābimur. 2. Morāta est, morāta esset, morāns. 3. Morātus esse, morātus, morandō. 4. Collocūtī sumus, colloquimur, colloquantur. 5. Proficīscere, proficīscātur, profectī essent. 6. Profectus, proficīscēbātur, proficīscēre. 7. Revertiminī, revertentur, revertēbāmur. 8. Audētis, ausus est, audēbimus.

88. 1. Hunc collem nātūrā mūnītum dēfendere cōnābimur. 2. Helvētiī ē suis finibus ēgressī sunt. 3. Nēmō ausus est proficīscī. 4. Hās litterās mittere nōndum cōnātī sumus. 5. Quis resistere audēbit? 6. Cōpiae paulum morābuntur. 7. In hanc urbem celeriter revertēmur. 8. Per mēsem Aprīlem in hāc prōvinciā morābātur. 9. Post quīnque diēs proficīscētur. 10. Nātūra locī exercitum morāta est. 11. Sēquanī dē injūriīs Germānōrum queruntur.

89. HOW CORVINUS WON HIS NAME.

Exercitus Rōmānus adversus Gallōs profectus erat, cum¹ quīdam ex² Gallīs ūnum ex² Rōmānīs prōvocāvit. Tum Mārcus Valerius sē obtulit³ et prōcessit armātus in pūgnam. Corvus super ējus dextrum bracchium sēdit, et ālis atque unguibus oculōs Gallī verberābat. Sic superāvit Valerius et ā corvō nōmen Corvīnum accēpit.

¹ cum : *when*.

² ex : *of*.

³ sē obtulit : *presented himself*.

LESSON XXX.

THE PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS.

§ 115.

90.

VOCABULARY.

aedificium, ī (iī), n., *building.*atque, *and, and also.*dicō, ere, dīxī, dictus, *I say, tell.*effugiō, ere, fūgī, fugitūrus, *I escape.*incipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *I begin.*īnstitūtum, ī, n., *institution.*modus, ī, m., *manner, way.*rēgnum, ī, n., *regal power, kingdom.*subsidiū, ī (iī), n., *assistance.*trādō, ere, trādīdī, trāditus, *I hand over.*

91. 1. Dictūrus est, dictūrī sunt, dictūrus erat.
 2. Dictūra erat, dictūrī fuērunt, dictūrī estis. 3. Profectūrus fuī, profectūrī erāmus, profectūra est.
 4. Trādendus est, trādendī sunt, trādenda est.
 5. Trāditūrus es, trāditūrus fuistī, trāditūrī fuērunt.
 6. Sequendus est, sequendī sunt, sequendus es.
 7. Secūtūrus est, secūtūra fuit, secūtūrī erāmus.

92. 1. Hōc dictūrī erāmus. 2. Milītēs nostrī hōc oppidum oppūgnātūrī erant. 3. Ea profectūra fuit.
 4. Haec castra dēfendenda sunt. 5. Pāx cū aliīs cīvitātibus cōfirmanda est. 6. Libertās nostra dēfendenda est. 7. Bellum gestūrus fuit. 8. Sēsē trāditūrī fuērunt. 9. Hōc rēgnum atque haec īnstītūta dēfēnsūrī sumus. 10. Haec nova aedificia incipienda sunt. 11. Sociīs nostrīs subsidium missūrī fuimus. 12. Aliquī modus effugiendī inveniendus est.

LESSON XXXI.

REVIEW.

93. 1. Hae civitatēs in amicitia Belgārum mānserant. 2. Signa militāria vīdimus. 3. Quis eōs timēbit? 4. Deī hostēs prohibeant. 5. Equitēs nostrī illud oppidum expūgnāvisse videntur. 6. Militēs in castris continēbuntur. 7. Partem auxiliōrum reliquerat. 8. Hās prōvinciās fortiter dēfendēmus. 9. Legiōnēs in castra redūxerat. 10. Hās nāvēs relinquere cōguntur. 11. Lēgātī tōtius Galliae undique conveniunt. 12. Plūrimī nūntiī vērērunt. 13. Equitātus noster agmen hostium impedit. 14. Māgna cōpia frūmentī in hīs regiōnibus inventa est.

LESSON XXXII.

IRREGULAR VERBS: COMPOUNDS of Sum; Possum; Dō.

§§ 124-127.

94.

VOCABULARY.

absūm, esse, āfuī, āfutūrus,

I am absent, distant.

ac (atque), and, and also;

ac is not used before vowels.

adsum, adesse, adfuī, *I am present, at hand.*

adversārius, iī, m., *adversary.*

Āfrica, ae, f., *Africa.*

amplus, a, um, *ample.*

certus, a, um, *sure.*

dēsum, dēesse, dēfuī. dēfutūrus, *I am wanting, I fail.*

facultās, tātis, f., *supply; pl. riches.*

fīdūcia, ae, f., *confidence.*

hīberna, ōrum, n. pl., *winter quarters.*

longē, *far.*

paucī, ae, a, *few; used only in plural.*

possessiō, ōnis, f., *possession.*

praesum, esse, fui, *I am in charge of.*

Rōmulus, ī, m., *Romulus.*

95. 1. *Āfuī, aberunt, āfutūrus, absēns.* 2. *Aderant, aderō, adfuistī.* 3. *Potuī, posse, poterat.* 4. *Poterō, potuerō, poterunt, potuerint, potuērunt.* 5. *Potuisse, potuissem, possit.* 6. *Possunt, potuit, potuerat.* 7. *Dederit, dent, dedissent.* 8. *Dabat, dedisse, dandī.* 9. *Dedit, dabunt, dedērunt, dedistis.* 10. *Praefuisse, praefuissent, praefuit.*

96. 1. *Māgna pecūnia tibi jam data erat.* 2. *Fīdūcia nōbīs dēfuit.* 3. *Adversārīī tuī aderant.* 4. *Quārē hīberna eīs legiōnibus dēfuērunt?* 5. *Quis mihi amplās facultātēs dabit?* 6. *Italia ab Āfricā longē abest.* 7. *Quid aliud facere possumus?* 8. *Prīncipem hūjus lēgātiōnis audīre nōn potuimus.* 9. *Possessiōnem hūjus agrī dedistī.* 10. *Rōmulus populō Rōmānō mōrēs ac lēgēs dederat.* 11. *Date nōbīs certam spem!* 12. *Adesse nōn poterō.*

97. THE LAMB AND THE WOLF.

Agnus et lūpus ad eundem rīvum vēnerant. Lūpus stābat superior, et longē īnferior agnus. Tum lūpus, “Cūr” inquit “turbulentam¹ mihi fēcistī aquam?” At agnus,² “Quī³ possum id facere? Aqua ā tē ad mē dēcurrit.” Sīc repulsus lūpus, “Ante sex mēnsēs,” inquit “maledīxistī mihi.” Respondit agnus, “Ego nōndum nātus eram.” Lūpus, “Certē pater tuus” inquit “mihi maledīxit,” itaque agnum lacerāvit.

¹ *cūr turbulentam fēcistī aquam* : *why have you made the water muddy?*

² *agnus* : *i.e.* the lamb said.

³ *Quī* : *how?*

LESSON XXXIII.

IRREGULAR VERBS: **Ferō** AND ITS COMPOUNDS

§ 129.

98.

VOCABULARY.

afferō, ferre, attulī, allātus, <i>I bring.</i>	labor, ōris, m., labor, exertion.
calamitās, tātis, f., calamity.	perferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, I <i>endure.</i>
cōnferō, ferre, tulī, collātus, <i>I bring together; sē cōn-</i> ferre, to betake oneself.	prōtinus, forthwith, straight- <i>way.</i>
dē, prep. w. abl., concerning; <i>of, from.</i>	referō, ferre, rettulī, relātus, <i>I bring back, return.</i>
dolor, ōris, m., grief.	tot, indecl., so many.
intereā, in the meanwhile.	tumultus, ūs, m., uprising.

99. 1. Rettulī, relātus, rettulisse. 2. Ferāmus, ferēmus, ferunt, ferent. 3. Tulērunt, ferendī, lātūrus. 4. Tulisse, ferēns, ferēbat. 5. Affertur, afferētur, allātus est. 6. Referēbātur, referrī, relātus esse. 7. Referēns, referendō, relātūrus. 8. Contuleram, contulissēmus, contulisse. 9. Cōnferrī, collātus, cōnferendī.

100. 1. Sīgna prōtinus relāta sunt. 2. Helvētīi sē ad montem contulērunt. 3. Vōbīs subsidium ferēmus. 4. Quis haec supplicia perferre poterit? 5. Hīc nūntius fāmam dē tumultū attulit. 6. Intereā hās tot calamitātēs perferēbāmus. 7. Sine hāc spē hōs labōrēs numquam pertulissem. 8. Māgna cōpia frūmentī allāta erat. 9. Adventus repentīnus Caesaris novās

spēs militibus affert. 10. Haec impedimenta referēbantur. 11. Hōs dolōrēs perferre nōn potuissem.

LESSON XXXIV.

IRREGULAR VERBS: Volō, Nōlō, Mālō, Fiō.

§§ 130; 131.

101.

VOCABULARY.

adorior, irī, <i>actus sum</i> , <i>I</i> <i>attack.</i>	fiō, fierī, <i>factus sum</i> , <i>be done</i> , <i>occur; become.</i>
certior, comp. of certus; <i>more certain; certior fierī</i> , <i>to be informed.</i>	funditor, ōris, m., <i>slinger.</i>
crēber, bra, brum, <i>frequent.</i>	lapis, idis, m., <i>stone.</i>
crēdō, ere, didī, ditum, <i>I</i> <i>believe.</i>	maritimus, a, um, <i>of the sea</i> , <i>maritime.</i>
dēfectiō, ōnis, f., <i>revolt.</i>	ob, prep. w. acc., <i>on account</i> <i>of.</i>
discēdō, ere, cessī, cessū- rus, <i>I depart, withdraw.</i>	recēns, entis, <i>recent.</i>
dissēnsiō, ōnis, f., <i>disagree-</i> <i>ment.</i>	timor, ōris, m., <i>fear.</i>
ferē, <i>generally.</i>	vāllum, ī, n., <i>intrenchment.</i>
	volō, velle, voluī, <i>I wish</i> , <i>am willing.</i>

102. 1. Māvīs, māluisse, māvult. 2. Mālit, mālet, māluit. 3. Māluerant, mālēbat, mālumus. 4. Volueram, voluissētis, voluit. 5. Voluistis, voluisse, volunt. 6. Volent, voluerāmus, volētis. 7. Nōluisse, nōluit, nōlunt. 8. Nōlet, nōn vult, nōluerant. 9. Nōlumus, nōlēbat, nōluistī. 10. Fit, factus est, factum erat. 11. Fīat, factus, factus esse.

103. 1. Discēdere māluerat. 2. Caesar dē hīs rēbus certior factus erat. 3. Nēmō hīc manēre māluit.

4. Recentēs victōriās laudāre volumus. 5. Quid mā-
luissēs? 6. Ob hās causās crēbrae dissēsiōnēs fīē-
bant. 7. Ob timōrēs hōc vāllum adorīrī nōluerunt.
8. Ab ōrā maritimā discēdere volēbat. 9. Gallī in
libertāte manēre mālunt. 10. Hominēs id quod vo-
lunt ferē crēdunt. 11. Nōs dē dēfectiōne Gallōrum
certiōrēs factī sumus. 12. Funditōrēs lapidēs volēbant.

104. THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE KING.

Philosophus ā rēge talentum petiit. Rēx respondit,
“Talentum est plūs quam¹ quod² philosophus petere
dēbet.” Tunc dēnārium petiit, cum rēx respondit,
“Dēnārius est minus quam quod rēx dare dēbet.”

THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.

Vulpēs famē coācta³ ūvam in altā vīneā pendentem⁴
appetēbat, summīs vīribus saliēns. Ut⁵ tangere nōn
potuit, discessit. “Nōndum,” inquit, “mātūra est; nōlō
acerbam⁶ sūmere.”

¹ **quam**: *than*.

² **quod**: *what*.

³ **famē coācta**: *forced by hunger*.

⁴ **pendentem**: *hanging*.

⁵ **ut**: *as, when*.

⁶ **acerbam**: limiting *eam* understood referring to *ūvam*;
translate: *when sour*.

LESSON XXXV.

IRREGULAR VERBS: *Eō* AND COMPOUNDS; DEFECTIVE VERBS.

§§ 132; 133.

105.

VOCABULARY.

adeō, īre, iī, itūrus, <i>I approach.</i>	initium, ī (iī), n., <i>beginning.</i>
circiter, <i>about.</i>	intereō, īre, iī, itūrus, <i>I perish.</i>
circumeō, īre, iī, itus, <i>I go around, surround.</i>	pereō, īre, iī, itūrus, <i>I perish.</i>
clam, <i>secretly.</i>	redeō, īre, iī, itūrus, <i>I return, go back.</i>
flūmen, inis, n., <i>river.</i>	trānseō, īre, iī, itus, <i>I cross, cross over.</i>
hūc, <i>hither.</i>	trecentī, ae, a, <i>three hundred.</i>
ibi, <i>there, in that place.</i>	tum, <i>then, at that time.</i>
ineō, īre, iī, itus, <i>I enter upon; cōnsilium inīre, to form a plan.</i>	vadum, ī, n., <i>ford, shallow water.</i>

106. 1. Interiisse, interiēns, interitūrus. 2. Interiit, interierat, interīre. 3. Trānsībāmus, trānsiit, trānsībunt. 4. Trānsībimus, trānsiimus, trānseunt. 5. Adīmus, adībant, adiī, adiisse. 6. Aditūrus esse, adiit, adierant, adissem. 7. Redībitis, rediērunt, redībās. 8. Rediēns, redierātis, redībunt, redītis. 9. Ōdisse, meminisse, ōdit, meminit.

107. 1. Hōc flūmen clam trānsiimus. 2. Circiter trecentī peditēs rediērunt. 3. Rhēnus flūmen in hōc locō vadō trānsitur. 4. Vāllum adīre vix coeperant. 5. Haec castra circumiit. 6. Cōnsilium melius ineāmus. 7. Omnēs injūriās meministī quās frāter tuus

pertulit. 8. Duo mīllia equitum ibi periērunt
9. Hūc redeat. 10. Ex hāc prōvinciā in urbem
redierat. 11. Quārē initium trānseundi tum fēcistī?

LESSON XXXVI. *Friday*

IMPERSONAL VERBS. — QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

§§ 138 ; 162, 1, 2, 5. *Monday*

108.

VOCABULARY.

abeō, ire, iī, itūrus, <i>I go away.</i>	oportet, ēre, oportuit, <i>it behooves.</i>
accidō, ere, idī, <i>happen.</i>	per, prep. w. acc., <i>through, by.</i>
adveniō, ire, vēnī, ventum, <i>I arrive.</i>	perfuga, ae, m., <i>deserter.</i>
concurrō, ere, ī, cursum, <i>run together.</i>	perveniō, ire, vēnī, ventum. <i>I come, arrive.</i>
incommodum, ī, n., <i>disaster.</i>	quandō, interrog., <i>when?</i>
licet, impers., <i>it is permitted.</i>	quō, interr., <i>whither?</i>
neglegō, ere, lēxī, lēctus, <i>I neglect.</i>	scribō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus, <i>I write.</i>

✓ 109. 1. Licuit, licēbat, licēbit. 2. Oportēbat, oportuit, acciderat. 3. Verendum est, verendum erat. 4. Conveniendum est, cōnventum est, adventum erat.

X 110. 1. Quis ibi mānsit? 2. Adeundum est. 3. Eō perventum erat. 4. Statim dīmicātum est. 5. Undique ad mūnitiōnēs concurritur. 6. Nōnne vetera incommoda meministī? Bene meminī. 7. Quō abiērunt? 8. Hāsne litterās scrīpsissēs? Nōn scrīpsissem. 9. ^{where} Ubi erās? 10. Quandō ad nōs redībitis? 11. Quid dīxissēs? 12. Num officium neglegēs? Nōn neglegam.

111. 1. Are you neglecting your duties? 2. Is it permitted to write a letter here? 3. Who fears disasters now? No one. 4. What rewards did you give to these brave soldiers? 5. Will you not go to the city? Certainly. Will you¹? 6. When will the surrender occur? 7. You haven't weapons, have you? No. 8. Have you defended the gates of this town? Yes. 9. Do you remember my favors?

LESSON XXXVII.

REVIEW.

112. 1. Caesar eō rediit, unde profectus erat. 2. Hostēs initium trāseundī faciunt. 3. Equitēs, quī Rhēnum trāsierant, nōndum redierant. 4. Hostēs dextrum cornū circumīre cōnantur. 5. Dē hīs rēbūs per fugās certior factus est. 6. Quārē sociōs nostrōs semper vexāre vultis? 7. Ob eam rem crēbra proelia fiēbant. 8. Ex castrīs Gallōrum fit repentinā fuga. 9. Helvētiī impedīmenta in ūnum locum contulērunt. 10. Hīc nūntius condiciōnēs pācis affert. 11. Ignōminiam ferre nōn possumus. 12. Multās calamitātēs pertulimus. 13. Equitēs et nāvēs et frumentum Rōmānīs deerant.

¹ The verb must be expressed.

SYNTAX.



THE CASES.



LESSON XXXVIII.

ACCUSATIVE OF DIRECT OBJECT. — TWO ACCUSATIVES :
DIRECT OBJECT AND PREDICATE ACCUSATIVE.

§§ 172 ; 173 ; 177, 1, 2, 3.

113.

VOCABULARY.

ad, prep. w. acc., *for* (denoting purpose).

appellō, 1, *I name, call.*

audāx, **ācis**, *courageous.*

certiōrem facere, *to inform,*
lit. to make more certain.

Cicerō, **ōnis**, m., *Cicero*, the
Roman orator. [*choose.*

dēligō, **ere**, **lēgī**, **lēctus**, *I*

efficiō, **ere**, **fēcī**, **fectus**, *I*
make, render.

Galba, **ae**, m., *Galba*, a man's
name.

Genēva, **ae**, f., *Geneva*, a
town of the Allobroges.

idōneus, **a**, **um**, *suitable.*

jūdicō, 1, *I judge, adjudge.*

Kalendae, **ārum**, f. pl., *the*
Kalends, first day of the
month.

ōrātor, **ōris**, m., *orator.*

114.

1. *Helvētiī hōc oppidum Genēvam appellā-
vērunt.* 2. *Virtūs imperātōris milītēs fortiōrēs effēcīt.*
3. *Galba dux factus erat.* 4. *Tē dē adventū equitum
certiōrem fēcēram.* 5. *Hunc collem ad mūniendum
idōneum jūdicāvit.* 6. *Quis homō dux dēlēctus est?*

7. Illum virum, quī fortissimus erat, ducem dēlēgimus.
 8. Cicerōnem, ōrātōrem optimum, cōsulem fēcimus.
 9. Rōmānī primum diem cūjusque mēnsis Kalendās appellāvērunt.

115. 1. The troops adjudged Galba the victor.
 2. Cicero was chosen consul. 3. He immediately informed the senate of these plots. 4. Galba had been made commander by the soldiers. 5. Marcus will be called noble and courageous. 6. He would have shown himself a powerful adversary. 7. Marcus judged this victory a great calamity. 8. Caesar adjudged the Belgians the bravest of all the Gauls. 9. Time and place often make men bold. 10. We shall choose you praetor.

116.

INCORRUPTIBLE.

Lēgātus quīdam ā rēge Persārum māgnū pondus aurī ferēns Thēbās¹ vēnit, ut Epamīnōndam pecūniā corrumpere². Is autem³ aurum accipere nōluit. “Nihil enim,” inquit, “opus pecūniā est.”⁴ Nam sī rēx ea vult quae Thēbānīs sunt ūtilia, sine pecūniā faciam; sīn contrāria vult, nōn satis aurī et argentī⁵ habet.”

¹ Thēbās : to Thebes.

² ut corrumpere : in order that he might bribe, in order to bribe.

³ Is autem : but he ; autem regularly stands second in the Latin sentence.

⁴ nihil opus pecūniā est : there is no need of money.

⁵ satis aurī et argentī : lit. enough of gold and silver, i.e. enough gold and silver.

LESSON XXXIX.

TWO ACCUSATIVES: PERSON AND THING; ACCUSATIVE WITH COMPOUNDS; ACCUSATIVE OF TIME AND SPACE; ACCUSATIVE OF LIMIT OF MOTION.

§§ 178, *a, b, c*; 179, 1, 3; 181, 1; 182, 1, *a, b*; 182, 2.

117.

VOCABULARY.

annus, ī, m., *year.*

Athēnae, ārum, f. pl., *Athens.*

contineō, ēre, uī, *I confine, keep.* [*Danubē.*

Dānuvius, ī (iī). m., *the*

Dārius, ī, m., *Darius.*

doceō. ēre, uī, doctus, *I teach.*

flāgitō, 1, *I demand.*

hiems, is, f., *winter.*

obtineō. ēre, uī, tentus, I
occupy, hold.

octōgintā. indecl., *eighty.*

passus, ūs, m., *pace (five feet).*

pēs, pedis. m., *foot.*

prōcēdō. ere. cessī, cessū-
rus, *I advance.*

trādūcō. ere, dūxī, ductus,
I lead across.

trīduum, ī, n., *three days.*

turris, is, f., *tower.*

vīvō. ere, vīxī, vīctūrus, I
live.

118. 1. Post initium hiemis trēs mēnsēs in hīs regiōnibus morātus est. 2. Postea decem millia passuum prōcessērunt. 3. Dārius cōpiās suās Dānuvium trādūxit. 4. Illa turris trīgintā pedēs alta fuit. 5. Caesar multōs annōs bellum in Galliā gessit. 6. Hīc locus trecentōs passūs aberat. 7. Tē pecūniam (quam mihi dēbēs) flāgitābam. 8. Hīc rēx trīgintā annōs rēgnum obtinuit, octōgintā vīxit. 9. Trīduum mānsimus incolumēs. 10. Cōpiās tōtam hiemem in castris continuit. 11. Cōpiæ Dānuvium trāductæ sunt.

119. 1. I have often reminded you (of) this. 2. Ariovistus will lead the barbarians across the Rhine. 3. We have been friends many years. 4. Darius had kept his prisoners in this tower for ten months. 5. The envoys ask aid of Caesar. 6. I will teach you all these things. 7. They could scarcely advance eighty paces into the forest. 8. Caesar demanded thirty hostages of the Helvetians. 9. They will return home. 10. When shall we come to Athens?

LESSON XL.

THE DATIVE OF INDIRECT OBJECT.

§§ 186; 187, I, II, III.

120.

VOCABULARY.

anteā, *previously, before.*

cōnfidō *ere, fīsus sum*

(§ 114, 1), *I trust.*

dōnum, *ī, n., gift.*

īferō, *ferre, tulī, lātus, I*
bring upon, bring against.

noceō, *ēre, nocuī, nocitū-*
rus, I injure, harm.

ōrātiō, *ōnis, f., speech.*

parcō, *ere, pepercī, parsū-*
rus, I spare.

persuādeō, *ēre. suāsī, suā-*
sum, I persuade.

placeō, *ēre, uī, itūrus, I*
please.

praefficiō, *ere, fēcī, fectus,*
I put in charge, place in
command.

rēs publica, *gen. rei pūbli-*
cae, f., state, republic.

sermō, *ōnis, m., conversa-*
tion.

121. 1. Parcite, cīvēs, rei pūblīcae. 2. Hās litterās tibi jam mīseram. 3. Egone vōbīs nocuī? 4. Cōnfīdite, militēs, imperātōrī vestrō! 5. Nullīs lēgātīs ōrātiōne meā persuādere poteram. 6. Tē castrīs mi-

nōribus praefēceram. 7. Galba hīs hibernīs praefuit. 8. Nēmō nōbīs bellum inferet. 9. Frātrī tuō facile persuāsissem. 10. Huic negōtiō tē praeficiēmus. 11. Hic sermō mihi māximē placuerat. 12. Militibus jam antea persuāserat.

122. 1. The senate put Cicero in charge of the republic. 2. The Sequani sent swords and other gifts to the Germans. 3. Darius spared the lives of almost all his prisoners. 4. His conversation greatly pleases me. 5. We shall persuade the commander of this cohort. 6. Trust your friends. 7. We shall bravely resist the enemy. 8. I sent a man whom I especially trusted. 9. These terms of peace pleased no one.

123.

TWO JESTS OF CICERO.

1. Vatīnius tantum¹ paucōs diēs cōsulātum gessit. Hinc Cicerō notābilī urbānitāte dīxit, “Māgnum os-
tentum annō Vatīnī factum est, quod illō cōsule² nec
hiems nec vēr nec aestās nec autumnus fuit.” 2. Len-
tulus, gener Cicerōnis, fuit homō exiguae statūrae. Cum³ socer illum longō gladiō accīnctum vīdisset,
“Quis” inquit “generum meum ad illum gladium alli-
gāvit?”

¹ tantum : only.

² illō cōsule : lit. he (being) consul, i.e. in his consulship.

³ cum vīdisset : translate as though indicative, — when he had seen.

LESSON XLI.

DATIVE OF REFERENCE ; OF AGENCY ; OF POSSESSION ;
OF PURPOSE ; WITH ADJECTIVES.

§§ 188, 1 and Note ; 189, 1 ; 190 ; 191 ; 192, 1, 2.

VOCABULARY.

adversus, a, um, *adverse.*

colloquium, ī (iī), n., *conference.*

corpus, oris, n., *body.*

inimīcus, a, um, *hostile.*

obstruō, ere, strūxī, strūctus, *I block, obstruct.*

pār, paris, *equal ; w. dat., a match for.*

tam, *so (of degree).*

ūsus. ūs, m., *use, service.*

ventus, ī, m., *wind.*

125. 1. Haec castra nōbīs fortiter dēfendenda sunt. 2. Haec verba tibi probanda sunt. 3. Cōnsilium vestrum mihi māgnō ūsui erat. 4. Facultātēs amplae amīcō meō sunt. 5. Diem colloquiō cōstituāmus. 6. Hunc locum castrīs dēlēgerat. 7. Māgnae classēs Rōmānīs erant. 8. Quārē mihi tam inimīcus erās ? 9. Gallī exercituī Rōmānō nōn parēs erant. 10. Hī virī hostibus iter suīs corporibus obstrūxērunt. 11. Hīc ventus nāvibus nostrīs adversus fuit.

126. 1. Aid must be sent by Ariovistus without delay. 2. He will choose a place suitable for a fort. 3. These towns are next to the sea. 4. He gave (to) the soldiers swords and shields for rewards. 5. Caesar was obstructing the march of the Helvetians. 6. He has always been hostile to me. 7. The fields and rivers seem beautiful to Marcus. 8. This plain was suitable for a cavalry battle.

LESSON XLII.

THE GENITIVE WITH NOUNS.

§§ 195 ; 198 ; 199 ; 200 ; 201, 1, 2 ; 203.

127.

VOCABULARY.

aestās, ātis, f., *summer*.altitūdō, inis, f., *height ;*
depth.armātūra, ae, f., *equip-*
ment.causa, ae, f., *cause*.duodecim, indecl., *twelve*.enim, *for ; cannot begin a*
sentence.etiam, *also*.grātus, a, um, *pleasing, wel-*
come.levis, e, *light*.modus, ī, m., *kind, sort*.nōnnūllus, a, um, *some*.

occīdō, ere, occīdī, occī-

sus, *I kill*.parum, indecl., *little, too*
little.quantum, *how much ?*satis, *enough*.singulāris, e, *matchless*.supersum. esse, fuī, *remain*.virtūs, tūtis, f., *virtue*.

128. 1. Quantum pābuli in castris fuit? 2. Memoria tua beneficiōrum meōrum mihi grātissima est. 3. Nōn erat satis pecūniae. 4. Hic adulēscēns singulāris virtūtis est. 5. Militēs nostrī fossam duodecim pedum in altitudinem¹ complēverunt. 6. Erant etiam militēs nōnnūllī levis armāturae. 7. Nōn multum aestātis supererat. 8. Parum praesidī nōbīs est. 9. Māxima pars equitātis occīsa est. 10. Nēmō plūs auctōritātis quam Caesar tūc habēbat. 11. Ille enim māximae auctōritātis fuit.

129. 1. How much money have you? 2. The influence of this chief renders the Helvetians hostile to

¹ Literally, *into depth*. Translate : *in depth*.

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the Romans. 3. A ditch of great depth blocks the march. 4. The Sequani are of matchless valor and fidelity. 5. How much grain have you? 6. He is (a man) of small influence among these tribes. 7. I have not enough money. 8. The soldiers have begun to have suspicions of danger. 9. The terror of the citizens is without cause. 10. Have you ever seen a man of this kind before?

130. THE FROG AND THE OX.

In prātō quondam rāna bovem cōspexit et invidiā tācta pellem inflāvit. Tum nātōs¹ rogāvit num² bove lātior³ esset. Illī negābant. Rūrsus pellem intendit rūrsusque⁴ rogāvit uter mājor esset.⁵ Illī dīxērunt, “Bōs est mājor.” Dēnique validius cōnātur sē inflāre atque corpus rūpit.

LESSON XLIII.

THE GENITIVE WITH ADJECTIVES AND VERBS.

§§ 204, 1, 2; 206, 1, 2, and *a*; 207; 208, 1, 2.

131. VOCABULARY.

accūsō, 1, *I accuse.*

ēruptiō, ōnis, f., *sally.*

admoneō, ēre, uī, itus, *I remind, warn.*

facinus, inoris, n., *deed, crime.*

caedēs, is, f., *slaughter.*

fūrtum, ī, n., *theft.*

¹ nātōs : *her children.*

² num esset : *whether she was.*

³ bove lātior : *broader than the ox.*

⁴ rūrsusque : *and again.* ⁵ esset : *was.*

nocturnus, a, um, *at night*.

oblīvīscor, ī, oblītus sum,

I forget.

plēnus, a, um, *full*.

prīstinus. a, um, *pristine,*
former.

-que, enclitic conj., *and*.

132. 1. Nōne illius ēruptiōnis nocturnae meministis? 2. Vīta illius virī periculōrum plēna fuit. 3. Hūjus facinoris nōn oblīvīscēmur. 4. Gallī bellī cupidī fuērunt. 5. Virtūtis mājōrum suōrum meminerant. 6. Beneficiōrum tuōrum nōn oblīvīscor. 7. Eum amīcitiae nostrae admonuī. 8. Nōne hōc meministī? 9. Quis nōs fūrtī accūsāt? 10. Caesar Gallōs dēfectiōnis prīstinae admonuit. 11. Oblīvīscere bellī caedisque!

133. 1. These barbarians were fond of war. 2. The life of the soldier is full of dangers. 3. The father reminded his sons of these duties. 4. The troops were fond of danger and often made sallies at night. 5. Remember your ancestors and their pristine customs. 6. Cicero accused this man of many crimes. 7. He long remembered the kindnesses of his friend. 8. Loyalty is common to all Roman soldiers. 9. Let us forget all controversies and dissensions.

LESSON XLIV.

REVIEW.

134. 1. Galba in vīcō quī Octodūrus appellātur hiemābat. 2. Helvētiī hunc locum opportūnissimum iudicāvērunt. 3. Sine māgnō periculō cōpiās Rhēnum

trādūxit. 4. Sententiam rogātus est. 5. Caesar omnibus mulieribus pepercit. 6. Eī mūnitiōnī quam fēcerat Galbam praefēcit. 7. Laudat eōs quī huic negōtiō praefuerant. 8. Militēs nostrī māximum terrōrem hostibus īferunt. 9. Hostēs nōbīs in cōn-spectum vēnerant. 10. Castrīs erat satis praesidī. 11. Helvētiī prīstinae virtūtis suae nōn oblīvīscuntur.

LESSON XLV.

THE ABLATIVE.—TRUE ABLATIVE USES: SEPARATION,
SOURCE, AGENT, COMPARISON.

§§ 214, 1, *a-d*; 215; 216; 217, 1, 3.

135.

VOCABULARY.

amplius, adv., *more*.

centum, indecl., *one hun-dred*.

exeō, īre, iī, itum, *I go forth, go out*.

expellō, ere, pulī, pulsus, *I drive out, banish*.

genus, eris, n., *race, fam-ily*.

incendō, ere, cendī, cēnsus, *I set on fire*.

Jūlius, ī (iī), m., *Julius*, a man's name.

nāscor, ī, nātus sum, *I am born*.

repellō, ere, reppulī, repul-sus, *I drive back, repel*.

sescentī, ae, a, *six hundred*.

sexāgintā, indecl., *sixty*.

solvō, ere, solvī, solūtus, *I loose; of ships, unmoor*;

nāvēs solvere, *set sail*.

136. 1. Caesar minus quīnque millia passuum prō-cessit. 2. Militēs nostrī Gallōs ā vāllō castrōrum reppulērunt. 3. Amplius centum oppida ā Caesare capta sunt. 4. Quid est amīcitiā pulchrius? 5. Nōnne est virtūs amīcitiā pulchrior? 6. Germānī ē vicīs

expulsī sunt. 7. Cīvēs timōre liberābimus. 8. Equitēs hostium vadō flūminis prohibuimus. 9. Jūlius Caesar nōbilissimō genere nātus est. 10. Plūs sexāgintā aedificia incendēbantur. 11. Quō patre nātus es? 12. Plūs centum mīllia hominum ē fīnibus exiērunt. 13. Nāvēs portū solvimus.

137. 1. Darius, the king of the barbarians, banished one hundred and sixty nobles from this city. 2. These towns and villages were set on fire by the Helvetians. 3. Is not the Rhine deeper than the Rhone? 4. Ten Roman horsemen drove back more than a hundred Germans from the camp. 5. Cicero was banished from the city by the Roman people. 6. When shall I be freed from the fears and griefs of this life? 7. We remained there less than three days. 8. This place was less than six hundred paces distant from us. 9. He was born of a most noble father.

LESSON XLVI.

THE ABLATIVE. — INSTRUMENTAL USES: MEANS, CAUSE, MANNER, ATTENDANT CIRCUMSTANCE.

§§ 218, 1, 2, 8; 219, 1; 220, 1; 221.

138.

VOCABULARY.

addūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus,

I lead on, impel.

commūtātiō, ōnis, f., change.

conkursus, ūs, m., a course, crowd.

cōnficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus,

I use up, exhaust.

dētrīmentum. ī, n., loss,

damage, harm.

dīgnitās, tātis, f., dignity.

excēdō, ere, cessī, cessū-
rus, *I withdraw, depart.*

exitus, ūs, m., *exit, passage.*

inopia, ae, f., *need, lack.*

īnstō, āre, itī, *I press on.*

laccessō, ere, cessīvī (īī),
ītus, *I harass.*

loquor, loquī, locūtus sum,
I speak.

opus, indecl., n., need; opus
est, *it is necessary, there is*
need.

tempestās, tātis, f., tempest.
ūtor, ī, ūsus sum, *I use.*

139. 1. Hostēs māgnō dētrīmentō repulsī sunt. 2. Hīc lēgātus summā dīgnitāte locūtus est. 3. Nāvēs hāc tempestāte ad terram redīre coāctae sunt. 4. Adventū Caesaris māgna commūtātiō rērum facta est. 5. Milītēs longō itinere cōfectī erant. 6. Auxiliō amīcōrum nostrōrum ūtēmur. 7. Nōbīs equitibus peditibusque opus erit. 8. Lēgātī timōre perīculī ē castrīs excessērunt. 9. Germānī inopiā omnium rērum adductī nūntiōs dē dēditiōne ad Caesarem mīsērunt. 10. Hostēs equitēs nostrōs proeliō laccessīvērunt. 11. Māgnō concursū īnstābant. 12. Exitum portīs invēnērunt.

140. 1. He made these changes with the greatest danger. 2. He began his speech with great dignity. 3. The money will not be necessary. 4. He withdrew from the line of battle because of terror. 5. He has used little diligence. 6. The plain was filled with a great multitude of men. 7. This young man was exhausted by his great labors. 8. The army pressed on with the greatest speed. 9. These trenches were filled with large stones by the soldiers. 10. The Helvetii were not content with their narrow boundaries.

141. THE SIBYLLINE BOOKS.

Anus quaedam incognita ad Tarquinium rēgem quondam adiit, novem librōs ferēns, quōs¹ esse dīcēbat ōrācula dīvīna. Tarquinius pretium percontātus est; anus multum poposcit. Rēx dērīsīt.

Tum illa trēs librōs ex novem combūrit; et rediēns² idem pretium postulat. Tarquinius multō magis rīsīt.

Anus iterum trēs aliōs librōs combūrit atque dēnuō rogāvit ut³ rēx trēs reliquōs eōdem pretiō emeret. Tantā⁴ cōstantiā victus rēx librōs mercātus est.

LESSON XLVII.

THE ABLATIVE. — INSTRUMENTAL USES: ACCOMPANIMENT, DEGREE OF DIFFERENCE, QUALITY, PRICE, SPECIFICATION.

§§ 222 ; 223 ; 224 ; 225 ; 226.

142. VOCABULARY.

ante, adv., *before*.

Catō, ōnis, m., *Cato*.

dīgnus, a. um, *worthy*.

domus, ūs (§ 49, 4), f., *house*,
home.

magistrātus, ūs, m., *magistrate*.

manus, ūs, f., *hand*; in military sense, *band*. *force*.

paulō, abl., *by a little*.

¹ quōs esse dīcēbat : *which she said were*, lit. *which she said to be*.

² rediēns : present participle of *redeō* ; § 132.

³ ut rēx emeret : *that the king should buy*.

⁴ tantā cōstantiā victus : *conquered by so great persistency*.

post, afterwards.

primum, first, for the first time.

redigō, ere, ēgī, āctus, I reduce.

Rōma, ae, f., Rome.

superō, 1, I surpass; am superior to; governs the acc.

talentum, ī, n., a talent (about \$1200). [*sell.*

vēndō, ere, didī, ditus, I vīgintī, indecl., twenty.

143. 1. Hostēs numerō superābant. 2. Caesar cum quattuor legiōnibus profectus est. 3. Caesar paucīs annīs ante primum in Galliam vēnerat. 4. Turrīs decem pedibus quam mūnitiō altior fuit. 5. Haec domus vīgintī talentīs vēndita est. 6. Cum frātre meō domum rediī. 7. Proelium equestre paucīs ante diēbus factum erat. 8. Nōne hī magistrātūs summā fidē dīgnī sunt? 9. Tribus annīs post Rōmam vēnit. 10. Paulō post hās insulās sub potestātem nostram redēginus. 11. Gallī cum māgnā manū hōc oppidum oppūgnāre incipiunt.

144. 1. Your brother arrived a little before; you yourself a little afterwards. 2. This horse surpasses all others in speed. 3. The magistrate sold his house for ten talents and departed from the city. 4. He is a boy of great diligence. 5. The tree is three feet higher than the building. 6. The Romans are few in number. 7. Cato was a man of matchless dignity and influence. 8. Caesar led his cavalry with two legions of infantry across the river. 9. This state was of great influence among the Gauls. 10. That plan was much better.

LESSON XLVIII.

THE ABLATIVE. — THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE. — LOCATIVE USES: TIME AND PLACE. — THE LOCATIVE.

§§ 227, 1, 2 ; 228 and 1, *a* ; 229, 1 and 1, *a* ; 230 ; 231 ; 232, 1.

145.

VOCABULARY.

agō, ere, ēgī, āctus, *I pass, spend.*

[*lose.*

āmittō, ere, mīsi, missus, *I*

cēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus, *I yield, withdraw.*

Crassus, ī, m., *Crassus, a man's name.*

dēdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *I lead away.*

dēsērō, ere, seruī, sertus, *I abandon, desert.*

fortūna, ae, f., *fortune ; pl.,*

fortūnae. ārum, f., *fortune (possessions).*

īnsīdiae, ārum, f. pl., *ambush.*

Italia, ae, f., *Italy.*

nox. noctis, f., *night.*

Pompējus, Pompēi, m., *Pompey, a man's name.*

proximus, a, um, *next* (§ 73, 1).

146. 1. Pompējō, Crassō cōsulibus, Germānī Rhēnum flūmen trānsiērunt. 2. Hīs nātiōnibus superātis, Caesar in hīberna rediit. 3. Sex annīs fortūnās omnēs āmīsīt. 4. Eā nocte legiōnēs ē castrīs dēdūxit. 5. Proximō annō tū eris cōsul. 6. Ūnum diem Genēvae mānsistī. 7. Hīs locīs erant māximae silvae. 8. Eō tempore dē salūte nostrā dēspērāvit. 9. Rōmā in Galliam contendit. 10. Ab Italiā Athēnās Kalendīs veniam. 11. Illō diē mē dēsernistī. 12. Hostēs, īnsidiīs in silvīs collocātis, adventum Rōmānōrum expectābant.

147. 1. He had spent five years at Rome. 2. On that night we discovered an ambush of the Gauls.

3. We returned from Rome to Athens. 4. In the consulship of Marcus Cicero, Pompey returned to Rome. 5. He set out immediately from Athens. 6. Within five years Caesar conquered ten large tribes and reduced all Gaul to a province. 7. On the next day Cato was chosen consul. 8. When Fortune is adverse there is no great hope of victory. 9. Having lost this large fleet, Caesar returned from Britain to the coast of Gaul.

148.

THE TROJAN HORSE.

Ducēs Graecōrum fātīs repulsī equum aedificant
īnstar¹ montis. In hōc virōs armātōs condunt. Ipsī
ā Trōjā abeunt.

Trōjānī locōs vident dēsertōs. Itaque portās pandunt, exeunt, equum mīrantur, quem dēnique intrā mūrōs dūcunt.

Nox erat et omnēs Trōjānī somnum placidum carpēbant, cum Graecī in equō inclūsī claustra laxābant atque ipsī exībant. Invādunt urbem somnō sepultam et Trōjānōs occēdunt. Sic Trōja dēlēta est.

¹ **īnstar montis**: as large as a mountain; rhetorical exaggeration.

SYNTAX OF ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS.

LESSON XLIX.

ADJECTIVES.

§§ 236, 1 ; 237 ; 239 ; 240, 1, 2 ; 241, 1, 2.

149.

VOCABULARY.

accēdō, ere, cessī, cessū-
rus, *I approach, come.*

coniciō, ere, jēcī, jectus, *I*
hurl, cast.

cursus, ūs, m., *course, speed.*

hortor, āri, ātus sum, *I en-*
courage.

invītus, a, um. *unwilling.*

māgnitūdō, inis. f., *size.*

perficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *I*
accomplish.

plērīque. aequē, aque, *most,*
very many.

polliceor, ēri, itus sum, *I*
promise.

praecipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus,
I enjoin upon.

prōiciō, ere, jēcī, jectus, *I*
throw forward, cast.

respondeō, ēre, respondī,
respōnsus, I answer, reply.

tueor, ēri, *I guard, protect.*

150. 1. Plērōsque lēgātōs ab hōc colloquiō invītōs
abeuntēs vīdimus. 2. Crassus prīmus accessit. 3. Haec
laetus crēdidī. 4. Ab imō collē māgnō cursū ad flūmen
contendērunt. 5. Ē mediīs castrīs tēla conjēcērunt.
6. Tibi multa respondī. 7. Pauca meministī. 8. Plē-
raque dē māgnitūdine hārū silvārū audīvimus.
9. Omnia, quae mihi praecēpistī, perfēcī. 10. Hī sē
ad pedēs imperātōris prōjēcērunt. 11. Caesar suōs
hortābātur. 12. Invītus illa scrīpsī. 13. Omnēs bonī
civitātem tuentur. 14. Omnia pollicēris; nihil perficis.

151. 1. The good are always beautiful. 2. Pompey drew up his troops on the top of the mountain. 3. Caesar was always the first to enter the battle and the last to withdraw. 4. We were informed of these things at the end of summer. 5. The horse was very swift. 6. Such delays are becoming much too frequent. 7. He most unwillingly promised us¹ this. 8. He joyfully approached. 9. In the last portion of the winter Caesar returned to Rome. 10. He encouraged his (soldiers) and ordered them to guard this camp.

LESSON L.

PRONOUNS.

§§ 242, 1, 2; 243, 1; 245; 246, 1, 4; 249, 1; 253, 1, 2.

152.

VOCABULARY.

commoveō, ēre, mōvī, mō-
tus, I move, touch.

cōnfugiō, ere, fūgī, fugitū-
rus, I flee for refuge.

differō, ferre, distulī, dilā-
tus, I differ.

effugiō, ere, fūgī, fugitūrus,
I escape. [serve.

mereor, ērī, itus sum, I de-
misericordia, ae, f., pity.

opprimō, ere, pressī, pres-
sus, I overwhelm.

perfugiō, ere, fūgī, fugitūrus,
I flee.

sciō, īre, scīvī, scītus, I
know.

subeō, īre, iī, itūrus, I ap-
proach.

vīs, vis, f. (acc. vim, § 41),
violence.

153. 1. Alius perfūgit, alius captus est. 2. Tuā meī memoriā commōtus sum. 3. Tua nostrī misericordia patrem meum commōvit. 4. Aliī gladiīs, aliī

¹ This means 'to us,' and must be rendered in Latin accordingly.

tēlis pūgnābant. 5. Māxima pars eōrum cōnfūgit. 6. Alter interfectus est, alter effūgit. 7. Aliī aliud merentur. 8. Multī vestrum haec eadem sciunt. 9. Nōs vī ipsā oppressit. 10. Gallī īnstitūtīs et lēgibus inter sē differēbant. 11. Vāllum ipsum subeāmus.

154. 1. Orgetorix ordered the Helvetians and Sequani to give hostages to each other. 2. On that very night this noble prisoner escaped. 3. One fears the enemy, another the violence of his friends. 4. I blame Cicero, and Cicero blames me. 5. Each of us deserves the praise of the king. 6. We have long contended with each other (between ourselves). 7. Caesar was killed by his own friends. 8. One praises one thing, another another. 9. Our (men) were frightened by the great multitude of these ships.

LESSON LI.

REVIEW.

155. 1. In eō proeliō minus ducentī militēs interfectī sunt. 2. Hae nātiōnēs propter dissēnsiōnēs possēsiōnibus suis expulsae sunt. 3. Opus est celeritāte. 4. Equitēs portīs ēruptiōnem faciunt. 5. Hostēs equitēs nostrōs proeliō lacessere coepērunt. 6. Paucīs ante diēbus profectī sumus. 7. Haec cīvītās erat māgnā auctōritāte. 8. Helvētiī id quod cōstituerant facere cōnantur. 9. Ille dīgnus est fidē. 10. Athēnīs morābāmur. 11. In Italiam vēnimus. 12. Gallī mediā nocte ex castrīs ēgressī sunt. 13. Ipsa locī nātūra perīculum repellēbat. 14. Aliī tēla coniciunt, aliī vāllum subeunt.

SYNTAX OF THE MOODS.

LESSON LII.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN INDEPENDENT SENTENCES:
JUSSIVE, HORTATORY, DELIBERATIVE, PROHIBITIVE.

§§ 272; 273; 274; 275, 1; 276 and c; 277 and a.

156.

VOCABULARY.

addō, ere, idī, itus, *I add.*
aliēnus, a, um, *unfavorable.*

committō, ere, mīsī, missus, *I bring together; with proelium or pūgnam, to join battle.*

cōnsidō, ere, ēdī, essum, *I settle.*

dēsistō, ere, stitī, *I cease.*

dīmittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *I let go, dismiss, disband.*

expeditus, a, um, *unencumbered, light-armed.*

hīc, *here.*

nē, *not.*

ōrō, 1, *I beseech.* [*retain.*

retineō, ēre, uī, tentus, *I*

sūmō, ere, sūmpsī, sūmp-
tus, *I take.*

157. 1. Omnia faciāmus quae frāter tuus ōrāvit.
2. Quid dīcat? 3. Quid dīcerent? 4. Germānī agrōs Gallōrum nē vēxent! 5. Hanc occāsiōnem nē dīmittant. 6. Nōlīte proelium aliēnō locō committere! 7. Amīcum meum nōn dēfenderem? 8. Omnēs proeliō dēsistant! 9. Nōlī hanc pecūniam sūmere! 10. Mōrēs atque disciplīnam mājōrum retineāmus! 11. Quārē

hic nōn cōnsīdāmus? 12. Hīs legiōnibus decem cohortēs expeditae addantur.

158. 1. Let us beseech the gods. 2. Let them join battle with the enemy. 3. Do not let the prisoners go. 4. Let us press on bravely. 5. Do not refuse the reward which I promised you. 6. Let him write this letter immediately. 7. Do not approve such words. 8. What am I to send? 9. Let us not forget our friends. 10. What was this youth to do? 11. Are we not to resist this man? 12. Let him take the money and go.

159. THE HAUNTED HOUSE. PART I.

Erat Athēnīs domus spatiōsa, sed per silentium noctis sonus ferrī et vinculōrum ibi audiēbātur; mox appārebat idōlon, senex prōmissā barbā.¹ Manibus² catēnās gerēbat et quatiēbat.³

Hinc domus dēserta et illī idōlō relicta est.

Vēnit Athēnās philosophus, Athēnodōrus, lēgit titulum, omnia⁴ docētur, ac nihilōminus domum condūcit.

Ubi coepit⁵ advesperāscere, poscit stilum et lūmen; servōs suōs in interiōra⁶ dīmīttit; ipse ad⁷ librum animum et oculōs intendit.

¹ *prōmissā barbā*: with a long beard; § 224.

² *Manibus*: on its hands. ³ *quatiēbat*: shook them.

⁴ *omnia*: § 178, 1, b and 2. ⁵ *ubi coepit*: when it began.

⁶ *in interiōra*: into the inner part (of the house).

⁷ *ad*: upon.

LESSON LIII.

THE OPTATIVE AND POTENTIAL SUBJUNCTIVES. — THE IMPERATIVE.

§§ 279, 1, 2; 280 and 2; 281, and 1, 2.

160.

VOCABULARY.

animus , ī, m., <i>courage, heart.</i>	jūs , jūris, n., <i>right, authority.</i>
āvertō , ere, tī, versus , I <i>avert, turn aside.</i>	patior , patī, passus sum , I <i>suffer; endure.</i> [land.
intellegō , ere, lēxī, lēctus, <i>I know, understand.</i>	patria , ae, f., <i>country, father-vulnus</i> , eris, n., <i>wound.</i>

161. 1. Dēfendite, cīvēs, salūtem commūnem! 2. Patria nostra injūriam nē patiātur! 3. Cōsulēs summum jūs habentō. 4. Utinam tam longum tempus in hīs labōribus nē cōsūmpsissēmus! 5. Im̄perātōrī vestrō, milītēs, operam date! 6. Utinam hī milītēs animō meliōre essent. 7. Ista vix patiar. 8. Haec perīcula ā nōbis āvertantur. 9. Nēmō hōc cōsilium facile intellegat.

162. 1. May the gods avert this danger. 2. Would that Caesar were present. 3. I should wish to understand this affair better. 4. No one would praise such men. 5. He would endure wounds without fear. 6. Would that Cicero had not been killed. 7. Remember your fatherland! 8. O that the battle may not be unfavorable to the Romans. 9. We should not believe this report. 10. Leave the city and return home. 11. Would that the pass were not so narrow. 12. May you always be happy and contented.

LESSON LIV.

MOODS IN DEPENDENT CLAUSES.—THE SUBJUNCTIVE OF PURPOSE.—SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

§§ 282, 1, and *a*, 2; 258; 266, B; 267, 1, 2, 3.

163.

VOCABULARY.

Aquitānia, *ae, f.*, *Aquitania*,
a district of Gaul.

commūniō, *ire, ivi (ii)*, *itus*,
I strongly fortify.

conjungō, *ere, jūnxī, jūnc-*
tus, I unite.

fruor, *frui*, *I enjoy* (§ 218, 1).

liber, *libera, liberum, free.*

nē, *lest; that . . . not; in*
order that . . . not.

pōnō, *ere, posuī, positus, I*
put, place, establish; castra

pōnere, *pitch a camp.*

quō, *conj., in order that.*

remaneō, *ēre, mānsī, mān-*
sūrus, I remain.

tantus, *a, um, so great.*

ut, *that, in order that.*

164.

1. Caesar proelium commisit, nē exercitūs
mājorēs convenirent. 2. Haec fecimus ut liberī essē-
mus. 3. Castra in locīs superiōribus posuit, nē quis ea
facile oppugnāret. 4. Paucī remānsērunt, ut suspiciō-
nem timōris vitārent. 5. Caesar hominēs dēlēgit quī
castra commūnīrent. 6. Haec facimus ut libertāte
fruāmur. 7. Galbām captīvīs praefecit, nē quis¹
effugeret. 8. Quō iter expeditius faceret, impedimenta
reliquit. 9. Crassus in Aquitāniam proficiscitur
nē tantae gentēs conjungantur. 10. Castra fossā
mūnīvimus quō facilius dēfendere possēmus.

¹ In Latin, 'in order that no one' is rendered by **nē quis** (not by **ut nēmō**), and 'in order that no' is rendered by **nē ūllus** (not by **ut nūllus**).

165. 1. Caesar ^{per}left one legion behind in order that it might guard the camp. 2. We drive out the barbarians in order that you may enjoy peace and good fortune. 3. He fortified the town in order that the citizens might more easily resist the enemy. 4. Unite your forces lest the Germans overwhelm you. 5. The light-armed cavalry preceded the army in order that they might more quickly unite themselves with the allies. 6. They will flee in order that they may not be killed. 7. They had fortified a town to which they might flee for refuge.

166. THE HAUNTED HOUSE. PART II.

Prīmō tantum¹ silentium noctis; deinde Athēnodōrus sonum ferrī et vinculōrum audit. Respicit atque videt imāginem dē quā audierat. Haec stābat et digitō innuēbat.

Sine morā Athēnodōrus lūmen tollit et sequitur.

Imāgō lentō gradū ibat, quasi vinculis gravis. Postquam in āream dēflexit, repente dēlāpsa Athēnodōrum dēserit. Posterō diē magistrātūs adit; eōs monet ut² jubeant illum locum effodī. Inveniuntur ossa hominis catēnīs innexa.

¹ **tantum** : lit. *only* ; *i.e.* there was only.

² **ut jubeant** : *that they bid.*

LESSON LV.

CLAUSES OF CHARACTERISTIC. — RESULT CLAUSES. —
CAUSAL CLAUSES.

§§ 283, 1, 2 ; 284, 1 ; 285 ; 286, 1, 2.

167.

VOCABULARY.

alius, a, ud, *else.*

appropinquō, 1, *I approach.*

cōsistō, ere, stitī, *consist.*

cum, conj., *since.*

dēspiciō, ere, spexī, spec-

tus, *I despise.*

ita, *so.*

paucitās, ātis, f., *fewness,*
small number.

putō, 1, *I think.*

quod, *because, on the ground*
that.

quoniam, conj., *inasmuch as.*

168. 1. Tē accūsāvit quod hostibus nōn resisterēs.
2. Quis est quī hāec putet? 3. Hostēs ācriter pūgnā-
vērunt, cum in ūnā virtūte omnis spēs salūtis cōn-
sisteret. 4. Quod nēmō alius aderat, nōs accūsāre
ausus est. 5. Quoniam Germānī appropinquant,
castra movēbimus. 6. Quae cum ita sint, in hōc locō
manēbimus. 7. Hōc acciderat quod Gallī legiōnem
nostram propter paucitātem dēspiciēbant. 8. Hic
locus tālis erat ut nostrī dēfendere facile possent.
9. Caesar Gallōs accūsāt quod ab eīs nōn sublevētur.
10. Hostēs ita perterritī sunt ut in silvās perfugerent.

169. 1. No one who neglects his duty will be a great
man. 2. Since these things were so, we remained
there. 3. What man is so base as not to love his
country? 4. The soldiers approached so swiftly that
we could not escape. 5. Caesar had blockaded the

narrow passes of the mountains so that the Helvetians could not go out from their own territory. 6. We fear the Germans because they are many in number and very brave. 7. Inasmuch as Pompey had remained with them, they feared nothing. 8. There is (only) one man whom I despise. 9. There are many who know these things.

LESSON LVI.

TEMPORAL CLAUSES: CLAUSES INTRODUCED BY **postquam, ut, ubi, simul ac**, ETC. — CLAUSES INTRODUCED BY **cum**.

§§ 287 ; 288, 1, A, B ; 289.

170.

VOCABULARY.

animadvertō, ere, vertī, ver-
sus, *I notice.*

cognōscō, ere, nōvī, nitus,
I learn.

cum, conj., *when.*

ēiciō, ere, jēcī, jectus, *I*
thrust out ; sē ēicere, rush
forth.

petō, ere, īvī (iī), ītus, I
seek, request.

postquam, conj., *after.*

recipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus,
I take back, receive ; with
reflexive sē, to retreat.

simul ac (atque), *as soon*
as.

subdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus,
I withdraw, lead away.

ubi, rel. adv., *when.*

ut, rel. adv., *when.*

171. 1. Gallī cum nostrōs vīdissent, in silvās fūgērunt. 2. Ut equitātus noster sē in agrōs ējēcit, hostēs ex silvīs exhibant. 3. Eō diē cum tū in senātū locūtus es plūrimī aderant. 4. Cum veniēs, cognōscēs. 5. Simul ac tē vīdī, auxilium tuum ōrāvī. 6. Caesar post-

quam id animadvertit, cōpiās suās in collem proximum subdūxit. 7. Cum haec audīvisset, abiit. 8. Caesar ubi id comperit, sē in Galliam celeriter recēpit. 9. Cum ad id oppidum accessisset, puerī mulierēsque pācem petivērunt.

172. 1. As soon as he noticed the man, he went away. 2. After we had been thrust out of Rome, I went to Athens. 3. When he returns, I will tell him the suspicions which I have. 4. As soon as the Romans advanced, the Gauls retreated. 5. When the right wing surrendered, the rest of the army fled. 6. When he heard these words, he was greatly terrified. 7. After the cavalry had been overwhelmed, Ariovistus withdrew his forces across the Rhine. 8. In that year when Cicero was consul these plots were discovered.

173. THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES.

Dāmoclēs, quīdam ex assentātōribus Dionysiī, tyrannī Syracūsānī, opēs ejus et māgnificentiam commemorābat. “Vīsne igitur” inquit “fortūnam meam experīrī?” Tum tyrannus jussit Dāmoclem in lectō aureō collocārī. Aderant unguenta et corōnae; mēnsae epulīs exquisītīs atque vīnō instruēbantur. Dāmoclēs sibi fortūnātus vidēbātur. Sed in mediō apparātū gladium super caput suum sētā equīnā pendentem vidēbat. Itaque nē¹ manum quidem in² mēnsam

¹ ne . . . quidem : not even.

² in mēnsam : toward the table.

porrigere audēbat, atque tyrannum orāvit ut¹ sibi licēret abire.

LESSON LVII.

TEMPORAL CLAUSES: CLAUSES INTRODUCED BY **Antequam** AND **Priusquam**; CLAUSES INTRODUCED BY **Dum**, **Dōnec**, AND **Quoad**.

§§ 291, 1, 2; 292; 293, I, II, III, 1, 2.

174.

VOCABULARY.

agō, ere, ēgī, āctus, *I do.*

antequam, conj., *before.*

Britannia, ae, f., *Britain.*

dēliberō, 1, *I deliberate, consult.*

Domitius, ī (iī), m., *Domitius,*
a man's name.

dum, *while; until.*

fuga, ae, f., *flight.*

Massilia, ae, f., *Marseilles.*

perferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *I convey.*

priusquam, conj., *before.*

sentiō, īre, sēnsī, sēnsus, *I feel, perceive.*

175. 1 Sex diēs expectāvimus dum tū advenīrēs.
2. Nōn prius fugā dēstitērunt quam ad Rhēnum pervēnērunt. 3. Hunc collem occupat priusquam ab adversāriīs sentiātur. 4. Caesar priusquam in Britanniam proficīscerētur, nāvēs omnibus rēbus instrūxit. 5. Dum haec inter eōs aguntur, Domitius Massiliam pervēnit. 6. Caesar expectāvit dum haec mandāta ad hostēs perferrentur. 7. Nōn profectī sumus priusquam tē dē cōsiliīs nostrīs certiōrem fēcimus. 8. Dum cōpiae conveniunt, cum tribūnīs dēliberāvit.

¹ ut sibi licēret: lit. *that it be permitted to himself, i.e. that he be permitted.*

176. 1. The commander waited until the whole army should cross the river. 2. While the Romans were advancing Ariovistus was conferring with the other chiefs. 3. Caesar will wait until the rest of the legions arrive. 4. While Domitius was absent from Rome his slaves fled. 5. Before the captives could beseech the barbarians (for) this they were killed. 6. He spoke before he saw us. 7. I shall remain at Marseilles until you come. 8. Before I go I shall remind the senate of these dangers. 9. You departed before I accomplished these things.

LESSON LVIII.

REVIEW.

177. 1. Nōlīte haec facere! 2. Quārē hīc diūtius manēāmus? 3. Filiī mandāta patris suī perficiant! 4. Timor mentēs vestrās nē occupet! 5. Quid aliud facerēmus? 6. Utinam tē vīdissem! 7. Utinam hostēs nē adessent! 8. Nēmō haec crēdat. 9. Proficīscere ex hāc urbe! 10. Multōs labōrēs passus sum ut tē dēfenderem. 11. Hīc remānsī, quō auxiliō ejus diūtius ūterer. 12. Castella ibi collocāvit nē Gallī suōs circumvenīre possent. 13. Quis est quī haec dīcere audeat? 14. Amīcī meī tantā sunt dīligentiā ut nihil neglegant. 15. Hostēs simul atque sīgna nostra vīdērunt, nūntiōs mīserunt, quī pācem peterent.

LESSON LIX.

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES: CLAUSES DEVELOPED FROM THE JUSSIVE; CLAUSES AFTER VERBS OF HINDERING.

§§ 295, 1, 2, 4; 295, 3.

178.

VOCABULARY.

dēcernō, cernere, crēvī, crētus, *I decree.*

itaque, *accordingly, and so.*

nē, *from* (after verbs of hindering).

omnīnō, *altogether; with negatives, at all.*

permittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *I permit, grant* (§ 187, II).

prohibeō, ēre, uī, itus, *I hinder, prevent.*

quōminus, *from* (after verbs of hindering).

reddō, ere, reddidī, redditus, *I give back, return.*

rēiciō, ere, rējēcī, jectus, *I hurl back.* [*restore.*

restituō, ere, uī, ūtus, *I*

179. 1. Militibus imperāvī ut hōc oppidum oppūgnārent. 2. Mē prohibuit quōminus haec restituerem. 3. Eīs imperat nē hōc flūmen trānseant. 4. Eōs prohibuī nē excēderent. 5. Dēcrēvimus ut hae legiōnēs Rhēnum trānsportārentur. 6. Ariovistus equitibus suīs permīsīt ut agrōs Gallōrum vexārent. 7. Itaque Caesar suīs praecepit nē quod omnīnō tēlum in hostēs rēicerent. 8. Senātus dēcrēvit ut Caesar legiōnēs suās dīmitteret. 9. Hostēs prohibuimus quōminus Rhodanum trānsīrent.

180. 1. He demands that the hostages be returned. 2. I asked him to return the money to me. 3. Cicero warned the senate not to neglect these dangers. 4. I

permitted (to) him to retain his sword. 5. The senate decreed that Cicero should defend the state. 6. Caesar determined that his troops should join battle immediately. 7. Death prevented him from becoming consul. 8. The light-armed horsemen hindered the Helvetians from bringing together sufficient grain and forage. 9. He persuaded me to remain at Marseilles.

LESSON LX.

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES DEVELOPED FROM THE OPTATIVE. — SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES OF RESULT. — INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

§§ 296, 1, 2; 297, 1, 2; 300, 1, a, b.

181.

VOCABULARY.

ā, ab, prep. w. abl., *from, of*.

efficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *I do, bring about*.

lēgātiō, ōnis, f., *embassy*.

lūna, ae. f., *moon*.

-ne, enclitic interrog. particle; in indirect questions, *whether*.

num, in indirect questions, *whether*.

optō, 1, *I desire*.

prīmō, *first, firstly*.

quaerō, ere, quaesīvī, quaesītus, *I inquire*.

quantus, a, um, *how great?*

rescindō, ere, rescidī, rescissus, *I tear down*.

sīc, *so*.

tergum, ī. n., *back*.

ut, w. verbs of fearing, *that not*.

vertō, ere, vertī, versus, *I turn; terga vertere, flee*.

182. 1. Eōs rogāvī num Germānī Rhēnum jam trānsiissent. 2. Timeō nē nostrī perfugiant. 3. Prīmō ā tē quaerō hūjusne lēgātiōnis prīnceps sīs. 4. Caesar māgnopere timēbat nē suī perfugerent. 5. Eādem nocte

accidit ut lūna plēna esset. 6. Timēmus ut legiōnēs impetum barbarōrum sustineant. 7. Ab hīs perfugīs quaesivī quae et quantae cīvitatēs in armīs essent. 8. Optāmus ut libērī sītis. 9. Sic effēcit ut hunc rēgem in potestāte suā habēret. 10. Praetereā verēbātur nē hostēs pontem rescinderent. 11. Ita factum est ut hostēs statim terga verterent.

183. 1. I desire that he may not find me here. 2. It happened that he had remained in the city on that day. 3. We brought it about that this danger was averted from the citizens. 4. He fears that we will not go with him.¹ 5. He desires that we seek another home with our wives and children. 6. I asked him what he was doing with the money. 7. First he asked whether he ought to praise these boys. 8. It cannot² be determined in which year Caesar was born. 9. It happened that ships and men were lacking.

184. THE BOY AND THE DOLPHIN. PART I.

Est in Āfricā colōnia, marī proxima; adjacet stāgnum, in quō puerī natant. Ille puer est victor quī aequālēs longissimē³ relinquit.

In hōc certāmine puer quīdam cēterīs⁴ audācior in ulteriōra⁵ tendēbat. Delphīnus occurrit et nunc prae-

¹ 'With him': *secum*; § 244, II; 142, 4.

² 'It cannot': *nōn potest*. ³ *longissimē*: *farthest behind*.

⁴ *cēterīs audācior*: *bolder than the rest*; § 217.

⁵ *in ulteriōra*: *to a greater distance*.

cēdit puerum, nunc sequitur, nunc circumit; postrēmō subit prōfertque in altum; mox reddit terrae et aequālibus.

LESSON LXI.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES. — CLAUSES WITH **Quamvis**
AND **Quamquam**.

§§ 301; 302, 1; 303; 304, 1; 309; 309, 1, 2, 3.

185.

VOCABULARY.

Atticus, ī, m., *Atticus*.

cum, conj., *though*.

immortālis, e, *immortal*.

incertus, a, **um**, *uncertain*.

mors, tis, f., *death*.

nisi, *unless*.

pateō, ēre, uī, *lie open*.

quamquam, *although*.

quamvis, *though, although*.

sī, *if*.

valeō, ēre, uī, **valitūrus**, *I avail, prevail*.

186. 1. *Quamvis nēmō veniat, manēbō.* 2. *Sī militēs bonō animō sunt, est spēs victōriae.* 3. *Atticus honōrēs nōn petiit, cum eī patērent.* 4. *Sī Rōmam veniēs, mē vidēbis.* 5. *Quamvis victōria incerta sit, ducem nē dēserāmus.* 6. *Sī Rōmam veniātis, nōs videātis.* 7. *Sī mihi hōc dīxisses, nōn profectus essem.* 8. *Rōmānī, quamquam vulneribus cōfectī erant, impetum hostium sustinēbant.* 9. *Mors nōn est timenda, sī animus immortalis est.* 10. *Nisi auctōritās mea valuisset, nunc liberī nōn essēmus.*

187. 1. *If you withdraw¹ from the fort, you will be killed by the enemy.* 2. *Would you wish to remain here if you could?* 3. *Unless you reply,¹ I shall*

¹ § 261, 2.

not write to you. 4. If he had arrived one day before, he would have seen the king. 5. Though he may be very courageous, he will not always conquer. 6. Caesar did not permit us to return home, although we desired to do so. 7. If my father were here, I should be quite happy. 8. If the embassy comes to¹ him before the Kalends of April, the battle will not occur.

188. THE BOY AND THE DOLPHIN. PART II.

Serpit per colōniam fāma; concurrunt omnēs; puerum interrogant, audiunt,² nārrant.³ Posterō diē lītus obsident, prōspectant mare. Natant puerī, inter hōs ille,⁴ sed cautius.

Delphīnus rūsus ad puerum venit. Fugit ille cum cēteris. Delphīnus puerum invitat et revocat. Puer iterum tergō insilit; fertur atque refertur. Neuter timet, neuter timētur.

LESSON LXII.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

§§ 314, 1; 270, 1, *a-c*; 318.

189.

VOCABULARY.

amīcus, a, um, <i>friendly.</i>	exīstimō, 1, <i>I think, consider.</i>
arbitror, trārī, trātus sum, <i>I consider.</i>	incolō, ere, coluī, cultus, I inhabit.
cōgō, ere, coēgī, coāctus, <i>I collect.</i>	īnfirmus, a, um, <i>weak.</i>
	teneō, ēre, uī, <i>I hold.</i>

¹ § 261, 2.

² audiunt: *hear (his story).*

³ nārrant: *tell (the story to others).*

⁴ ille: *i.e. the boy.*

190. 1. Nēmō putat hōc oppidum expūgnārī posse. 2. Nūntiātur Gallōs eum collem, quem occupāverint, commūnīvisse. 3. Nūntiātum est Gallōs eum collem commūnīvisse quem occupāvissent. 4. Caesar intellexit Ariovistum sē castrīs tenēre. 5. Nūntius dīxit montem, quem Caesar occupārī voluisset, ab hostibus tenērī. 6. Exīstimō hās legiōnēs, quae modo advēnerint, infirmās esse. 7. Caesar arbitrābātur hās cīvitatēs sibi amīcās esse. 8. Num putāvistis eōs, quī hōs agrōs incolerent, discessūrōs esse?

191. 1. I consider that those who inhabit Italy are fortunate. 2. Do you think that Caesar was a good man? 3. I said that the Helvetians who left their homes were conquered by Caesar. 4. I think that Athens will never be a larger city than Rome. 5. He says that Lentulus and his friends had resolved to set Rome on fire. 6. They thought that the Germans had departed by another road. 7. I have said that the fortune of war is always uncertain. 8. He thought that when he arrived at Athens, which is¹ a large and beautiful city, he would be happy and contented.

¹ § 314, 3.

LESSON LXIII.

THE INFINITIVE.

§§ 326 ; 327, 1 ; 328, 1, 2 ; 329 ; 330 ; 331, I, II ; 335.

192.

VOCABULARY.

cōnstat, *impers.*, *it is evident.* *necesse est*, *impers.*, *it is necessary.*

jūstus, *a, um*, *just.*

revertor, *ī* (§ 114, 3), *I return.*

193. 1. *Necesse erat multa eōdem tempore facere.* 2. *Hae legiōnēs ex hibernīs ēgredi nōn ausae sunt.* 3. *In proeliō necesse est fortem esse.* 4. *Hostēs ex omnibus partibus lapidēs in vāllum conicere.* 5. *Volumus jūstī esse.* 6. *Cōnāminī bonī esse.* 7. *Oportet nōs statim proficīscī.* 8. *Jussit nāvēs comparārī.* 9. *Militēs jussit ordinēs servāre.* 10. *Cōnstat māgnū numerum barbarōrum ad castra vēnisse.* 11. *Necesse est nōs haec castra commūnīre.* 12. *Nōne licet in urbem revertī?*

194. 1. *It is the duty of Roman soldiers to fight bravely for their leader and their country.* 2. *It is often necessary to ask kindnesses of our friends.* 3. *The senate decided to send two legions to Pompey.* 4. *It is evident that the Romans are braver than the Germans.* 5. *Many men think that Caesar will never return to Rome.* 6. *The commander ordered the cavalry to ravage the fields of the Sequani.* 7. *It behooves me to go immediately into Spain.* 8. *The*

soldiers do not dare to attack Ariovistus because of the size of his forces.

195. "IF YOU WANT A THING DONE,—"

Avicula est parva; nōmen est cassīta. Habitat in segetibus. Quaedam cassīta, cum īret cibum¹ pullīs quaesītum, monēbat eōs ut² animadverterent, sī³ quid novī fieret.

Dominus agrī posteā filium vocat. "Vidēsne?" inquit, "Hōc frūmentum jam mātūrum est. Idcirco amīcōs rogā ut⁴ veniant atque nōs adjuvent." Pullī hōc audiunt atque ōrant mātrem ut sē⁵ in alium locum portet. Māter jubet eōs ā timōre ōtiōsōs esse. "Sī enim dominus," inquit, "amīcīs fīdit, crās seges nōn metētur."

Diē posterō igitur māter in pābulum volat. Sōl fervet, diēs abit, nec⁶ ūllī amīcī ad dominum veniunt.

Tum dominus rūsus ad filium, "Amīcī istī," inquit, "cessātōrēs sunt. Prīmā lūce affer falcēs et nōs ipsī manibus nostrīs crās metēmus."

Ubi māter ex pullīs id audīvit, "Tempus," inquit, "cēdendī⁷ et abeundī."

Itaque cassīta migrāvit et seges ā dominō ipsō atque filiō dēmessa est.

¹ cibum pullīs quaesītum : to seek food for its young.

² ut animadverterent : to notice.

³ sī quid novī : if anything new, lit. of new ; § 201, 2.

⁴ ut veniant : to come.

⁵ sē : them, the birds.

⁶ nec ūllī : and no, lit. nor any.

⁷ cēdendī : to be withdrawing, lit. of withdrawing.

LESSON LXIV.

PARTICIPLES.

§§ 336, 1, 2, 3, 4; 337, 2, 4.

VOCABULARY.

cāsus, ūs, m., *chance, danger.***cōspiciō, ere, spexī, spec-**
tus, I see.**experior, irī, pertus sum, I**
try, test.**fugō, 1, I put to flight.****labōrō, 1, I toil; in battle,**
be hard pressed.**pellō, ere, pepulī, pulsus, I**
drive back.**perdō, ere, didī, ditus, I**
lose.**submittō, ere, mīsī, missus,**
I send, despatch.**Tarquinius, ī (iī), m., Tar-**
quin, a Roman king.

197. 1. Hīc mīles in prīmā aciē pūgnāns interfectus est. 2. Multīs vulneribus cōfectī, ducem nōn dēseruimus. 3. Nostrī hostēs ex castrīs ēgredientēs adortī sunt. 4. Vocātus statim vēnit. 5. Equitēs pulsōs fugāvimus.¹ 6. Virtūtem vestram, mīlitēs, multīs proeliīs expertus, vōs nunc ad aliōs cāsūs vocō. 7. Tarquinius Ardeam oppūgnāns rēgnum perdidit. 8. Hōs captīvōs tuendōs reliquit. 9. Eīs, quōs labōrantēs cōspexit, subsidium submīsīt.

198. 1. The Romans attacking sharply routed the enemy. 2. Tarquin, thrust out of the city by the people, returned with an army. 3. Departing from Italy, I set out for Marseilles. 4. Caesar, fearing an

¹ Lit. 'we routed . . . having been driven back'; *i.e.* we drove back and routed.

ambush, withdrew. 5. Ariovistus advanced, ravaging the fields and setting the towns on fire. 6. He says that he will delay ten days, awaiting aid from his allies. 7. Cicero having spoken a few words had touched the hearts of the citizens.

LESSON LXV.

THE GERUND. — THE GERUNDIVE. — THE SUPINE.

§§ 338, 1, *a-c* ; 338, 3 ; 338, 4, *a, b* ; 339, 1, 2 ; 340, 1, 2.

199.

VOCABULARY.

alacer, cris, cre, eager.

antecēdō, ere, cessī, cessū-
rus, I go ahead, precede.

causā, abl., for the sake of ;
the dependent genitive pre-
cedes **causā.**

cōnsector, ārī, ātus sum, I
follow up.

explōrō, 1, I examine.

iter, itineris, n., way.

praedō, ōnis, m., robber ;
praedō maritimus, pirate.

reddō, ere, reddidī, red-
ditus, I render, make.

Themistoclēs, is, m., The-
mistocles, an Athenian
statesman.

tūtus, a, um, safe.

200. 1. Haec dīcendō mīlitēs ad pūgnandum ala-
criōrēs effēcīt. 2. Tempus ad proelium committendum
aliēnum fuit. 3. Hī lēgātī cum Caesare collocūtum
vērērunt. 4. Nūlla fuit occāsio discēdendī. 5. Dux
ipse ad itinera explōranda antecessit. 6. Urbis ser-
vandae causā māgnam¹ pecūniam dedimus. 7. The-
mistoclēs maritimōs praedōnēs cōnsectandō, mare

¹ The Latin has **māgna pecūnia**, where we say ‘much money.’

tūtum¹ reddidit. 8. Ad hōc oppidum oppūgnandum ē silvīs ēgreditur. 9. Caesar in hīs locīs nāvium parandārum causā morābātur.

201. 1. This boy is fond of hearing everything² that is said. 2. The labor of following up the deserters was very great. 3. By fortifying the camp, Caesar kept off the Gauls. 4. By using great diligence we found out the names of the envoys. 5. Cicero wrote much concerning writing and speaking well. 6. It was the best thing to say. 7. It is a beautiful city to see. 8. The envoys were sent to Pompey to ask for peace.

LESSON LXVI.

REVIEW.

202. 1. Ōrāmus ut finem dīcendī faciās. 2. Veritus est nē omnia āmitteret. 3. Timēmus ut nōbīs sit satis praesidī. 4. Tibi praecēpī nē haec officia neglegerēs. 5. Nōbīs imperat ut tēla parēmus. 6. Accidit ut paucī incolumēs redīrent. 7. Optāmus nē quis effugiat. 8. Tē rogāvī quem locum dēlēgissēs. 9. Caesar Ariovistum rogāvit quam ob rem Rhēnum trānsiisset. 10. Sī haec dīxissēs, laetus fuisset. 11. Intellegimus omnēs hominēs nātūrā libertātem amāre. 12. Caesar intellegēbat quantō cum periculō id fēcisset. 13. Bellī īferendī causā ā Galliā in Britanniam īnsulam trānsiit.

¹ § 177, 2.

² *Omnia* ; § 236, 1.

ENGLISH-LATIN EXERCISES

ON

LESSONS I-XXXV.

LESSON I.

203. 1. To the province; of the provinces; of a province. 2. Daughters; to the daughter; of the daughter. 3. By victory; of victory; of victories. 4. To the islands; of the island; islands. 5. Of diligence; with diligence; to diligence. 6. Provinces; of the province; to the provinces. 7. By the troops; to the troops; of the troops. 8. The troops seize the province. 9. He reports the victory. 10. We praise the islands. 11. Lucretia guards her daughters. 12. I procure troops with the money. 13. He guards the coast of Gaul. 6 ver
6 nov

LESSON II.

204. 1. To the children; of the children; by the children. 2. Of the messenger; messengers; by messengers. 3. To the field; of the fields; to the fields. 4. Of the son; to the sons. 5. Of the boy; to the boy; of the boys. 6. The messengers report the number of victories. 7. I am a captive. 8. The boys are sons

of the Gaul. 9. The messengers are Latins. 10. The troops procure money and swords. 11. The Romans guard the prisoners.

LESSON III.

205. 1. A great war; of great wars; to the great war. 2. The neighboring towns; of a neighboring town; to the neighboring towns. 3. By many children; to many children; of many children. 4. Small numbers; by small numbers; of a small number. 5. Of the beautiful daughter; to beautiful daughters. 6. Good boys; to the good boy; to the good boys. 7. Many troops attack the town. 8. The number of prisoners is large. 9. The island is large and beautiful. 10. They get ready many beasts of burden and much forage. 11. The neighboring provinces contend in many battles. 12. The daughter of Lucretia is beautiful.

LESSON IV.

206. 1. Good fathers; to good fathers; of the good father. 2. To the great king; of the great king; of great kings. 3. To many consuls; of many consuls; many consuls. 4. To the praise of Caesar; by the praise of Caesar. 5. To the soldier; to the safety of the soldiers. 6. The father of the king; to the father of the king. 7. Peace and safety are the rewards of victory. 8. I present money to the father of the soldier. 9. The great king sets the captives free. 10. The little sons of the consul are hostages.

11. The Germans praise the valor of the Roman soldiers and entreat peace. 12. The valor of the commander is great.

LESSON V.

207. 1. High hills; of the high hills. 2. To the small fleet; of small fleets; to small fleets. 3. Of German tribes; to a German tribe; to German tribes. 4. Neighboring shores; to neighboring shores; of neighboring shores. 5. Of the citizens; of a citizen; to a citizen. 6. To the beautiful cities; of a beautiful city; of beautiful cities. 7. Ariovistus calls together the German cavalry. 8. The hills are large and high. 9. Terror seizes the minds of the citizens. 10. Caesar contends in battle with ¹ Ariovistus and the Germans. 11. The Roman infantry seize the town. 12. Many German tribes entreat peace.

LESSON VI.

208. 1. To the large army; of large armies; with large armies. 2. To the right wing; of the right wing. 3. Of small things; by a small thing; concerning small things. 4. To the neighboring harbor; in ² the neighboring harbor; of neighboring harbors. 5. Of the beautiful day; to a beautiful day; concern-

¹ Where 'with' is followed by a word referring to a person, the preposition *cum* must be used in Latin.

² English 'in' must regularly be rendered in Latin by the preposition *in*.

ing beautiful days. 6. Great hopes; of great hope; by great hope. 7. Caesar places the cavalry on the right wing. 8. By their valor and loyalty the troops win the victory. 9. Four legions with cavalry attack the town. 10. I am in doubt concerning the valor of the infantry. 11. The troops seize the harbors and ravage the coasts. 12. Marcus praises the loyalty of the soldiers.

LESSON VII.

209. 1. Of the whole senate; to the whole senate; concerning the whole senate. 2. On¹ another island; of another island. 3. Concerning other regions; of other regions. 4. Without any hope; any hopes; of any hope. 5. Of no harbors; to no harbor; in no harbor. 6. To no danger; of no dangers. 7. The Belgians lay waste the neighboring regions. 8. Without loyalty and valor there is no hope of safety. 9. The citizens avoid the dangers of war. 10. The Romans and Germans contend in² a cavalry battle. 11. The foot-soldiers announce the victory. 12. We praise the valor of the whole line of battle.

LESSON VIII.

210. 1. Of the noble young man; to noble young men; to a noble young man. 2. All men; to all men. 3. Of the common safety; concerning the common

¹ Express by *in*.

² Do not use any preposition to translate 'in'; the simple ablative is here sufficient.

safety; to the common safety. 4. Of an old friend; without an old friend; to old friends. 5. With the happy citizens; of happy citizens; to a happy citizen. 6. Such dangers; by such dangers; of such danger. 7. The senate presents beautiful standards to the legion. 8. A noble young man reports the victory to the senate. 9. Such honors are the reward of loyalty. 10. He places the cavalry in the other line of battle. 11. The Romans conquer powerful tribes without danger. 12. The whole army is happy on account of the victory.

LESSON IX.

211. 1. Of a more vigorous leader; to more vigorous leaders; of the most vigorous leader. 2. On account of the most severe penalties; of severer penalties; to a severer penalty. 3. Concerning the best man; of the best man; to a better man. 4. Of shorter lives; of the shortest life. 5. The nearest camp; of a nearer camp. 6. By the farther gate; of the farther gate. 7. Caesar is a better leader than Ariovistus. 8. There are many legions in the larger camp. 9. The Belgians are bravest of all the Gauls. 10. The soldiers attack the smaller camp. 11. We get ready very great forces.

LESSON X.

212. 1. Beautifully; more bravely; most often. 2. Most bravely; more nobly. 3. Of one city; to one chief. 4. With two hundred soldiers; of thirty towns;

to two hundred boys. 5. With two hundred horsemen; of a hundred slaves; to two hundred men. 6. Two hundred Romans defeat two thousand Gauls. 7. A hundred horsemen most easily check the attack of the enemy. 8. The soldiers fight more fiercely and bravely. 9. A thousand cavalry contend in battle. 10. We guard the three captives.

LESSON XII.

213. 1. Of thee; to me; without me; concerning thee; of me. 2. To us; of you; with us; to you; of us. 3. To thyself; of myself; concerning himself; of themselves; to myself. 4. Of my memory; by my kindness; to my slave. 5. To your kindnesses; of your wrongs; of your reward. 6. Of their arms; to his father; with her daughter. 7. The fleet explores these coasts and islands. 8. In this narrow pass Caesar defeats the Sequani. 9. He presents rewards to these noble young men. 10. My soldiers easily avoid all these plots and dangers. 11. This father calls his daughters to himself. 12. Our horsemen fight with their swords.

LESSON XIII.

214. 1. Of the consul himself; to Caesar himself; with the soldiers themselves. 2. To the same man; with the same boy; of the same brothers. 3. To that battle; of those battles; by those horses. 4. To Lucretia herself; of you yourselves. 5. By those victories; of that opinion; to that slave. 6. He often

attempts the same thing. 7. On¹ the march itself the army easily procures grain and forage. 8. This legion passes the winter in the same camp. 9. The speed of that horse is great. 10. There are many slaves in that army. 11. In the same town are two hundred Gauls.

LESSON XIV.

215. 1. Of any one; to any one; with any one. 2. Of whom? to whom? 3. With a certain man; of a certain city; by certain kindnesses. 4. Of any river; to any shore; by any reward. 5. What man? What town? In what city? 6. Of any man you please; to any men you please. 7. The senate approves certain conditions of surrender. 8. Caesar calls a certain horseman to himself. 9. The commander praises the soldiers who attack this town. 10. Caesar calls the chiefs of these tribes to himself. 11. We seize a certain high hill.

LESSON XV.

216. 1. They were; we shall be; I have been. 2. He had been; thou art; I shall be. 3. We were; you will have been; thou wilt be. 4. They had been; we shall have been; you are. 5. Thou wast; you have been; I shall have been. 6. You will be; I was; thou hast been. 7. Where will the standards be? 8. I have often been in the trench. 9. Before this town was a large camp. 10. They have

¹ Use *in*.

been in this same city. 11. The men who announce the victory to the senate are swift horsemen. 12. There were high mountains in that province.

LESSON XVI.

217. 1. We should be; we should have been. 2. You would be; be ye; about to be. 3. They shall be; let us be. 4. May you be; ye shall be; to be. 5. To be about to be; be thou; thou wouldst have been. 6. Thou shalt be; to have been. 7. Under another commander the soldiers would not be contented. 8. We should all be contented under Caesar. 9. Let there be no peace between us. 10. Your advice would have been good. 11. You would be happier in another town.

LESSON XVII.

218. 1. They administer; he was administering; I shall administer. 2. He demands; you will demand; we had demanded. 3. Thou wilt have called; they have called; you call. 4. They were entreating; I entreat; we shall entreat. 5. They had approved; you will have approved; we have approved. 6. Why have the troops passed the winter in Gaul? 7. He who shall show kindness to a (fellow) citizen will win the reward. 8. You, (my) brave soldiers, have won the victory. 9. We have reported this battle. 10. Terror had seized the minds of all these men. 11. Who will approve that plan?

LESSON XVIII.

219. 1. We should have placed; let us place; they would place. 2. Praise ye; about to praise; to have praised. 3. Let him doubt; they would have doubted. 4. May I free; I should have freed. 5. To have refused; refusing; about to refuse; by refusing. 6. By fighting you would have conquered the enemy. 7. By attacking vigorously they would have conquered. 8. Let him attempt to free this city. 9. We should have attacked this town without any danger. 10. Refuse these rewards, soldiers!

LESSON XIX.

220. 1. We are blamed; I was blamed; they will be blamed. 2. It was announced; it has been announced. 3. You are freed; we shall be freed; I have been freed. 4. They have been checked; we were checked; he is checked. 5. I shall be guarded; we have been guarded; you have been guarded. 6. They were asked; I had been asked; we shall have been asked. 7. The number of our soldiers will be reported to the Germans. 8. You will all be praised. 9. These brave soldiers have not been defeated. 10. That victory will be announced. 11. Many towns of the Belgians and other Gauls had been assaulted. 12. Peace had been established with the neighboring states.

LESSON XX.

221. 1. Let them be placed; I should have been placed. 2. Let them be checked; they would have been checked. 3. I should have been asked; having been asked. 4. To have been called; they would have been called. 5. To be guarded; we should have been guarded. 6. To be approved; having been approved; to have been approved. 7. Such loyalty would scarcely have been expected. 8. Let the customs and discipline of our ancestors be preserved. 9. I should have attempted to free this prisoner. 10. Large armies must be got ready with the greatest speed. 11. Without you this town would not have been captured.

LESSON XXII.

222. 1. We remain; he has remained; you will remain. 2. Let him move; moving; move thou. 3. May I see; to have seen; they would have seen. 4. You order; we were ordering; about to order. 5. By ordering; they had ordered; I shall have ordered. 6. I had owed; we have owed; they were owing. 7. Let us increase the number of our foot-soldiers and cavalry. 8. I shall command you to remain in this town. 9. The opportune arrival of the general has increased the terror of our enemies. 10. These four legions will keep off the Germans. 11. Who moved the camp from this place? 12. I shall attempt to see you.

LESSON XXIII.

223. 1. I was kept away; let him be kept away; to have been kept away. 2. We had been terrified; they will have been terrified; he would have been terrified. 3. You are ordered; he had been ordered. 4. He has been ordered; they were ordered. 5. They have seemed; it seems; to seem. 6. The cavalry of the enemy had been seen in this place. 7. These barbarians seemed to be greatly terrified. 8. I appear to be about to remain here for a long time. 9. The number of the troops was quickly increased. 10. The onset of the barbarians had been bravely withstood by the Romans. 11. Let the loyalty of these citizens be increased by praise and rewards.

LESSON XXIV.

224. 1. Thou wast determining; he will determine; to have determined. 2. We distribute; you were distributing; they have distributed. 3. Let us distribute; distributing; by distributing. 4. He conquers; you will conquer; we were conquering. 5. I have conquered; they will have conquered; conquer ye. 6. You had left; they will leave; he was leaving. 7. Let them hasten immediately into that province. 8. Caesar had drawn up his troops on the plain in front of the fortification. 9. The Sequani were waging war with the Germans. 10. We determined to place our infantry behind the fortifications. 11. In the middle of the plain a large hill was seen.

LESSON XXV.

225. 1. He is led; I was led; thou wilt be led. 2. We are led; you were led; they will be led. 3. I shall be summoned; you will have been summoned; we have been summoned. 4. I had been sent; he has been sent; we shall have been sent. 5. May he be left; you would have been left; to be left. 6. The rest of the allies were left behind. 7. War will be waged against the Gauls. 8. All the grain had been consumed. 9. We shall be forced to fit out another fleet. 10. The legion which had already been sent against Ariovistus was conquered. 11. He would easily have led forth the infantry and drawn them up in a long line of battle.

LESSON XXVI.

226. 1. We discover; they were discovering; he will discover. 2. Let him discover; discovering; you would have discovered. 3. I was hindering; they have hindered; you will hinder. 4. To have hindered; of hindering; I should have hindered. 5. You hear; we shall hear; thou hast heard. 6. He will have heard; they had heard; hear ye. 7. All the legions will come together to the same place. 8. I shall afterwards fortify this camp. 9. The rest of the tribes come together from all sides and hinder the march of the Romans. 10. Let us hear the words of the great king. 11. You have already found out

the nature of this place. 12. He will come suddenly and quickly.

LESSON XXVII.

227. 1. It will be found; to have been found; it has been found. 2. We shall be hindered; I have been hindered. 3. We have been hindered; they will have been hindered. 4. I shall be heard; thou art heard; may you be heard. 5. We had been surrounded; you have been surrounded; they had been surrounded. 6. They rashly ran forward beyond the fortifications and were surrounded. 7. The voice of the people is not always the voice of God. 8. The children have been found in this forest. 9. Almost all the deserters will be discovered and led back. 10. That town is surrounded by a deep ditch. 11. The approach of the other cohorts has been hindered.

LESSON XXVIII.

228. 1. You capture; to be captured; may you be captured. 2. He was making; let him make; I shall make. 3. You will be received; we are received; we should have been received. 4. To have been received; let them be received; you are received. 5. He will be killed; he has killed; she had been killed; we had killed. 6. They retreated; he will retreat; to have retreated. 7. That woman was killed by this base man. 8. The army of Ariovistus retreated across the Rhine. 9. The bridge had been defended

by one brave soldier. 10. The barbarians who were plundering this province fled. 11. The slaves were led back to the city whence they had escaped. 12. Caesar surrounded and captured that whole tribe.

LESSON XXIX.

229. 1. I was attempting; we shall attempt; you have attempted. 2. They attempt; thou wilt attempt; he was attempting. 3. They have complained; you had complained; we shall have complained. 4. You will complain; he complains; we were complaining. 5. Let us march out; they have marched out; you would have marched out. 6. To have marched out; we should have marched out. 7. We have dared to attempt this journey. 8. They marched out with their arms and standards. 9. Caesar was conferring with Ariovistus concerning the terms of surrender. 10. Ariovistus attempted to call together the German tribes. 11. After five months the Helvetians were compelled to return to their own territory.

LESSON XXX.

230. 1. We are about to call; he will be about to call; they had been about to call. 2. The old institutions and manners must be preserved. 3. He had been about to hand over the royal power to Caesar. 4. The Germans who had remained across the Rhine were about to send aid to Ariovistus. 5. He is about to ask help.

LESSON XXXII.

231. 1. He was absent; I shall be absent. 2. He is able; to have been able; you will have been able. 3. He has been able; we should be able. 4. I have been in charge of; we were in charge of; you would have been in charge of. 5. Let them be present; we are present; they will be present. 6. Let us give; we should give; give ye. 7. An ample supply of grain was at hand in these winter quarters. 8. All hope of safety will be far distant. 9. You are in charge of a few men who have been left behind. 10. Why has his confidence failed? 11. You will scarcely be able to see the mountains.

LESSON XXXIII.

232. 1. He endures; we shall endure; they endured. 2. You will have endured; he was enduring; they endure. 3. May you bring; he has brought. 4. To have brought; about to bring; of bringing. 5. It will be borne; let them be borne; they would have been borne. 6. They have been brought back; you will have been brought back; we had been brought back. 7. So many calamities can scarcely be endured. 8. A report of the uprising was straightway brought to Caesar. 9. In the meanwhile Caesar received the deserters who had betaken themselves to him. 10. You bravely endure all the dangers of this journey.

LESSON XXXIV.

233. 1. Thou art willing; we were willing; they were willing. 2. He will be willing; he is willing; they have been willing. 3. We were unwilling; I shall be unwilling. 4. To have been unwilling; you are unwilling; he had been unwilling. 5. Let him prefer; we should have preferred; to prefer. 6. I preferred; we prefer; we shall prefer. 7. He is unwilling to become the slave of any¹ man. 8. Frequent disagreements occur among the maritime tribes. 9. You are unwilling to attack on account of your fear of danger. 10. Caesar will be informed of the recent revolt of the Sequani.

LESSON XXXV.

234. 1. You will perish; he has perished; we perish. 2. They were approaching; he will have approached; I had approached. 3. Let them cross; he has crossed; I shall cross. 4. Remember ye; he will remember; to remember. 5. They hate; you will hate; he was hating. 6. Let us return; we shall return; he has returned. 7. They have been surrounded; he will be surrounded; you will be surrounded. 8. They were approaching the fords of the Rhone. 9. I was not able to remember the beginning of this affair. 10. You hate all good (men). 11. They have secretly begun to form another plan.

¹Use *ullus*, *a*, *um*.

SELECTIONS FOR READING.

I. FABLES.

THE WOMAN AND THE HEN.

235. Mulier quaedam habēbat gallīnam, quae eī cot-tīdiē ōvum pariēbat aureum. Hinc suspicārī¹ coepit,² illam aurī māssam intus cēlāre,³ et gallīnam occīdit. Sed nihil in eā repperit, nisi quod in aliīs gallīnīs reperīrī⁴ solet. Itaque dum mājōribus⁵ dīvitīs⁶ inhiat,⁷ etiam minōrēs⁸ perdidit.

THE OXEN.

236. In eōdem prātō pāscēbantur trēs⁹ bovēs in māximā concordīā, et sic ab omnī ferārum incursiōne¹⁰ tūtī erant. Sed dissidiō¹¹ inter illōs ortō, singulī ā ferīs¹² petītī et laniātī sunt.

Fābula docet, quantum bonī¹³ sit¹⁴ in concordīā.

The footnotes refer to the sections of the author's *Latin Grammar*.

¹ 328.

⁵ 72.

⁹ 80, 3.

¹² 216.

² 133.

⁶ 187, III.

¹⁰ 214.

¹³ 201, 2.

³ 314.

⁷ 293, I.

¹¹ 227.

¹⁴ 300.

⁴ 328.

⁸ 72.

THE DOG IN THE MANGER.

237. Canis jacēbat in praesaepī bovēsque lātrandō¹ ā pābulō² arcēbat. Cuī ūnus boum,³ “*Quanta ista,*” inquit, “*invidia est, quod nōn pateris ut eō cibō⁴ vescāmur,*⁵ *quem tū ipse capere nec velis nec possis!*”

Haec fābula invidiae⁶ indolem dēclārat.

THE TRAVELLERS AND THE ASS.

238. Duo quī ūnā iter faciēbant, asinum oberrantem in sōlitūdine cōspicātī,⁷ accurrunt laetī,⁸ et uterque eum sibi vindicāre⁹ coepit, quod eum prior¹⁰ cōspexisset.¹¹ Dum vērō contendunt¹² et rīxantur, nec ā verberibus¹³ abstinent, asinus aufūgit et neuter eō¹⁴ potītur.

THE KID AND THE WOLF.

239. Haedus, stāns in tēctō domūs, lupō¹⁵ praetereuntī¹⁶ maledīxit. Cui lupus, “*Nōn tū,*” inquit, “*sed tēctum mihi maledīcit.*”

Saepe locus et tempus hominēs¹⁷ timidōs audācēs¹⁸ reddit.

THE PEASANT AND THE MOUSE.

240. Mūs ā rūsticō¹⁹ dēprehēnsus tam ācrī morsū²⁰ ejus digitōs vulnerāvit, ut ille eum dīmitteret,²¹ dīcēns:

¹ 338, 4, *a.*

⁷ 112.

¹² 293, I.

¹⁷ 177.

² 214.

⁸ 239.

¹³ 214.

¹⁸ 177, 2.

³ 201.

⁹ 328.

¹⁴ 218, 1.

¹⁹ 216.

⁴ 218, 1.

¹⁰ 241, 2.

¹⁵ 187, II, *a.*

²⁰ 218.

⁵ 295, 2.

¹¹ 286.

¹⁶ 132.

²¹ 284, 1.

⁶ 198.

*“Nihil, mehercule, tam pusillum est, quod de salute de-
spērāre dēbeat,¹ modo se dēfendere velit.”*

THE WOLF AND THE CRANE.

241. In faucibus lupi os inhaeserat. Mercēde² igitur condūcit gruem, quī illud extrahat.³ Hōc grūs longitudine⁴ collī facile effēcit. Cum autem mercēdem postulāret,⁵ subridēns lūpus et dentibus⁶ infrendēns, “Num tibi,” inquit, “parva mercēs vidētur, quod caput incolume ex lupi faucibus extrāxistī?”

THE TRUMPETER.

242. Tubicen ab hostibus captus,⁷ “Nōlīte⁸ mē,” inquit, “interficere; nam inermis sum, neque quidquam habeō praeter hanc tubam.” At hostēs, “Propter hōc ipsum,” inquiunt, “te interimēmus, quod, cum ipse pūgnandī⁹ sīs¹⁰ imperitus, aliōs ad pūgnam incitāre¹¹ solēs.”¹²

Fābula docet, nōn solum maleficōs esse pūniendōs¹³ sed etiam eōs, quī aliōs ad male faciendum¹⁴ irrītent.¹⁵

THE FARMER AND HIS SONS.

243. Agricola senex, cum mortem sibi¹⁶ appropinquāre¹⁷ sentīret,¹⁸ filiōs convocāvit, quōs,¹⁹ ut fieri²⁰

¹ 284, 2.

⁶ 218.

¹¹ 328.

¹⁶ 187, III.

² 225.

⁷ 337, 2.

¹² 286.

¹⁷ 314.

³ 282, 2.

⁸ 276, c.

¹³ 314.

¹⁸ 288, B.

⁴ 218.

⁹ 338, 1; 204.

¹⁴ 338, 3.

¹⁹ 314.

⁵ 288, B.

¹⁰ 309, 3.

¹⁵ 314.

²⁰ 131.

solet, interdum discordāre¹ nōverat, et fascem virgularum afferri² jubet. Quibus³ allātīs, filiōs hortātur, ut hunc fascem frangerent.⁴ Quod cum facere nōn possent,⁵ distribuit singulās virgās, eisque⁶ celeriter frāctīs, docuit illōs, quam firma rēs⁷ esset⁸ concordia, quamque imbēcillis discordia.

THE MICE.

244. Mūrēs aliquandō habuērunt cōsilium, quō modō ā fēle cavērent.⁹ Multīs aliīs¹⁰ prōpositīs, omnibus¹¹ placuit¹² ut eī¹³ tintinnābulum annecterētur;¹⁴ sīc enim ipsōs sonitū¹⁵ admonitōs eam fugere¹⁶ posse.¹⁷ Sed cum jam inter mūrēs quaererētur,¹⁸ quī fēlī¹⁹ tintinnābulum annecteret,²⁰ nēmō repertus est.

Fābula docet, in suādendō plūrimōs esse²¹ audācēs,²² sed in ipsō periculō timidōs.

THE TORTOISE AND THE EAGLE.

245. Testūdō aquilam māgnopere ōrābat, ut sēsē volāre docēret.²³ Aquila eī ostendēbat quidem, eam rem petere²⁴ nātūrae²⁵ suae contrāriam; sed illa nihilō²⁶ minus instābat, et obsecrābat aquilam, ut sē²⁷ volucrem²⁸ facere²⁹ vellet.³⁰ Itaque unguīs³¹ arreptam

1 314.	9 300, 2.	17 314.	25 192, 1.
2 331, II.	10 227.	18 288, B.	26 223.
3 227.	11 187, II, a.	19 187, III.	27 177; 244, II
4 295, 1.	12 138.	20 300, 1.	28 177, 2.
5 288, B.	13 187, III.	21 314.	29 328.
6 227.	14 295, 4.	22 233, 2; 231.	30 295, 1.
7 168.	15 218.	23 295, 1.	31 218.
8 300, 1.	16 328.	24 314.	

aquila sustulit in sublīme, et dēmīsīt illam, ut per āërem ferrētur.¹ Tum in saxa incidēns comminūta interiit.

Haec fābula docet, multōs cupiditātibus² suīs occaecātōs cōnsilia prūdentiōrum respuere,³ et in exitium ruere stultitiā⁴ suā.⁵

THE LION.

246. Societātem jūnxerant lēo, juvenca, capra, ovis. Praedā⁶ autem, quam cēperant, in quattuor partēs aequālēs dīvisā, leō, “*Prīma,*” ait, “*mea est; dēbētur enim haec praestantiae meae. Tollam et secundam, quam merētur rōbur meum. Tertiam vindicat sibi ēgregius labor meus. Quārtam quā sibi arrogāre voluerit, is sciāt,⁷ sē habitūrum mē inimicum sibi.*”⁸ Quid facerent⁹ imbēcillēs bēstiae, aut quae sibi leōnem infestum habēre¹⁰ vellet?¹¹

II. ROMAN HISTORY.

1. *The Regal Period, 753–510 B.C.*

SATURN.

247. Antīquissimīs temporibus¹² Sātūrnus in Italiam vēnisse dīcitur. Ibi haud procul ā Jāniculō arcem

¹ 282.

⁴ 219.

⁷ 275.

¹⁰ 328.

² 218.

⁵ 243, 1, *a.*

⁸ 192, 1.

¹¹ 277.

³ 314.

⁶ 227.

⁹ 277.

¹² 230.

condidit, eamque¹ Sāturniam² appellāvit. Hīc Italōs³ prīmus⁴ agricultūram⁵ docuit.

LATINUS AND AENEAS.

248. Postea Latīnus in illīs regiōnibus imperāvit. Sub hōc rēge Trōja in Asiā ēversa est. Hinc Aenēās, Anchīsae filius, cum multīs Trōjānīs, quibus⁶ ferrum Graecōrum pepercerat, aufūgit et in Italiam pervēnit. Ibi Latīnus rēx eī benignē receptō filiam Lāvīniam in mātirimōnium dedit. Aenēās urbem condidit, quam⁷ in honōrem conjugis Lāvīnium⁸ appellāvit.

FOUNDING OF ALBA LONGA BY ASCANIUS.

249. Post Aenēae mortem Ascanius, Aenēae filius, rēgnum accēpit. Hīc sēdem rēgnī in alium locum trānstulit, urbemque condidit in monte Albānō, eamque Albam Longam nuncupāvit. Eum secūtus est Silvius, quī post Aenēae mortem Lāvīniā⁹ nātus erat. Eius posterī omnēs ūsque ad Rōmam conditam Albae¹⁰ rēgnāvērunt.

OTHER KINGS OF ALBA.

250. Ūnus hōrum rēgum,¹¹ Rōmulus Silvius, sē Jove¹² mājōrem¹³ esse¹⁴ dīcēbat, et, cum tonāret,¹⁵

¹ 177.

⁵ 178, 1, *b*.

⁹ 215.

¹³ 233, 2.

² 177.

⁶ 187, II, *a*.

¹⁰ 232, 1.

¹⁴ 314.

³ 178, 1, *b*.

⁷ 177.

¹¹ 201.

¹⁵ 288, B.

⁴ 241, 2.

⁸ 177.

¹² 217.

mīlitibus¹ imperāvit, ut clipeōs hastīs² percuterent,³ dīcēbatque hunc sonum multō⁴ clārīōrem⁵ esse⁶ quam tonitrum. Fulmine⁷ ictus et in Albānum lacum praecipitātus est.

Silvius Procās, rēx Albānōrum, duōs filiōs reliquit Numitōrem et Amūlium. Hōrum minor nātū,⁸ Amūlius, frātrī optiōnem dedit utrum rēgnum habēre⁹ vellet,¹⁰ an bona, quae pater reliquisset.¹¹ Numitor paterna bona praetulit; Amūlius rēgnum obtinuit.

BIRTH OF ROMULUS AND REMUS.

251. Amūlius, ut rēgnum fīrmissimē possidēret,¹² Numitōris filium per īnsidiās interēmit et fīliam frātris Rheam Silviam¹³ Vestālem virginem¹⁴ fēcit. Nam hīs Vestae sacerdōtibus¹⁵ non licet virō¹⁶ nūbere.¹⁷ Sed haec ā Mārte geminōs filiōs, Rōmulum et Remum, peperit. Hōc cum Amūlius comperisset,¹⁸ mātrem in vincula conjēcit, puerōs¹⁹ autem in Tiberim²⁰ abicī²¹ jussit.

252. Forte Tiberis aqua ultrā rīpam sē effūderat, et, cum puerī in vadō essent positī,²² aqua refluēns eōs in siccō reliquit. Ad eōrum vāgītum lupa accurrit, eōsque ūberibus²³ suīs aluit. Quod vidēns Faustus quīdam, pāstor illius regiōnis, puerōs sustulit, et uxōrī Accae Lārentiae nūtriendōs dedit.

¹ 187, II, <i>a</i> .	⁶ 314.	¹¹ 314.	¹⁶ 187, II.	²⁰ 38, 1.
² 218.	⁷ 218.	¹² 282.	¹⁷ 327.	²¹ 331, II.
³ 295, 1.	⁸ 226.	¹³ 177.	¹⁸ 288, B.	²² 286, 2.
⁴ 223.	⁹ 328.	¹⁴ 177.	¹⁹ 331, II.	²³ 218.
⁵ 233, 2; 234.	¹⁰ 300, 1.	¹⁵ 187, II, <i>a</i> .		

FOUNDATION OF ROME, 753 B.C.

253. Sic Rōmulus et Remus pueritiam inter pāstōrēs trānsēgērunt. Cum adolēvissent,¹ et forte comperissent, quis ipsōrum avus, quae māter fuisset,² Amūlium interfēcērunt, et Numitōrī avō rēgnū restituerunt. Tum urbem condidērunt in monte Aventīnō, quam³ Rōmulus ā suō nōmine Rōmam⁴ vocāvit. Haec cum moenibus⁵ circumdarētur,⁶ Remus occīsus est, dum frātre irridēns moenia trānsilit.⁷

SEIZURE OF THE SABINE WOMEN.

254. Rōmulus, ut cīvium numerum augēret,⁸ asyllum patefēcit, ad quod multī ex cīvitatibus suis pulsī accurrerunt. Sed novae urbis cīvibus conjugēs deerant. Itaque fēstum Neptūnī et lūdōs instituit. Ad hōs cum multī ex finitimīs populīs cum mulieribus et liberīs vēnissent,⁹ Rōmānī inter ipsōs lūdōs spectantēs virginēs rapuerunt.

WAR WITH THE SABINES.

255. Populī illī quōrum¹⁰ virginēs raptae erant bellum adversus raptōrēs suscepērunt. Cum Rōmae appropinquārent,¹¹ forte in Tarpēiam virginem incidērunt quae in arce sacra¹² prōcūrābat. Hanc rogābant, ut viam in arcem mōnstrāret,¹³ eīque permīsērunt, ut mūnus sibi posceret.¹⁴ Illa petiit, ut sibi darent,¹⁵ quod

¹ 288, B.⁵ 218.⁹ 288, B.¹³ 295, 1.² 300, 1.⁶ 288, B.¹⁰ 198.¹⁴ 295, 2.³ 177.⁷ 293, I.¹¹ 288, B.¹⁵ 295, 1.⁴ 177.⁸ 282.¹² 236, 1.

in sinistrīs manibus gererent, ānulōs aureōs et armillās significāns. At hostēs in arcem ab eā perductī scūtīs¹ Tarpēiam obruērunt; nam et ea in sinistrīs manibus gerēbant.

TREATY WITH THE SABINES.

256. Tum Rōmulus cum hoste, quī montem Tarpēium tenēbat, pūgnam cōseruit in eō locō, ubi nunc Forum Rōmānum est. In mediā² caede raptae prōcessērunt, et hinc patrēs hinc conjugēs et socerōs compectēbantur, et rogābant, ut caedis fīnem facerent.³ Utrīque hīs precibus⁴ commōtī sunt. Rōmulus foedus icit et Sabīnōs in urbem recēpit.

INSTITUTIONS OF ROMULUS.—HIS DEATH.

257. Postea cīvitātem discrīpsit. Centum senātōrēs lēgit eōsque⁵ cum ob aetātem tum ob reverentiam eīs dēbitam patrēs⁶ appellāvit. Plēbem in trīgintā cāriās distribuit, eāsque raptārum nōminibus⁷ nuncupāvit. Annō⁸ rēgnī trīcēsīmō septīmō, cum exercitum lūstrāret,⁹ inter tempestātem ortam repente oculīs hominum subductus est. Hinc alii¹⁰ eum ā senātōribus interfectum,¹¹ alii¹⁰ ad deōs sublātum esse¹¹ exīstimāvērunt.

REIGN OF NUMA POMPILIUS.

258. Post Rōmulī mortem ūnīus annī interrēgnum fuit. Quō¹² ēlāpsō, Numa Pompilius, Curibus,¹³ urbe

¹ 218.	⁴ 218.	⁷ 218.	¹⁰ 253, 1.	¹² 227.
² 241, 1.	⁵ 177.	⁸ 230.	¹¹ 314.	¹³ 228, 1, <i>a.</i>
³ 295, 1.	⁶ 177.	⁹ 288, B.		

in agrō Sabīnōrum nātus, rēx¹ creātus est. Hic vir bellum quidem nūllum gessit; nec minus tamen cīvī-tātī² prōfuit. Nam et lēgēs dedit, et sacra³ plūrima īnstituit, ut populī barbarī et bellicōsī mōrēs mollīret.⁴ Omnia⁵ autem, quae faciēbat, sē nymphae Ēgeriae, conjugis suae, monitū⁶ facere⁷ dīcēbat. Morbō⁸ dēcessit quadrāgēsīmō tertiō imperiī annō.⁹

TULLUS HOSTILIUS.

259. Numae¹⁰ successit Tullus Hostilius, cūjus avus sē¹¹ in bellō adversus Sabīnōs fortem et strēnuum virum¹² praestiterat. Rēx¹³ creātus bellum Albānīs¹⁴ indīxit, idque trigeminōrum, Horātiōrum et Cūriatiō-rum, certāmine¹⁵ finīvit. Albam propter perfidiam Mettiī Fufetiī diruit. Cūm trīgintā duo annōs¹⁶ rēg-nāssset,¹⁷ fulmine¹⁸ ictus cum domō suā ārsit.

ANCUS MARCIUS.

260. Post hunc Ancus Mārcius, Numae ex filiā nepōs, suscēpit imperium. Hic vir aequitāte¹⁹ et religiōne avō²⁰ similis, Latīnōs bellō²¹ domuit, urbem ampliāvit, et nova ei²² moenia circumdedit. Carcerem prīmus²³ aedificāvit. Ad Tiberis ōstia urbem condidit, Ōstiamque vocāvit. Vīcēsīmō quārtō annō²⁴ imperiī morbō²⁵ obiit.

¹ 177, 3.

⁶ 219.

¹¹ 177.

¹⁶ 181.

²¹ 218.

² 187, II, *a*.

⁷ 314.

¹² 177.

¹⁷ 288, B.

²² 187, III.

³ 236, 1.

⁸ 219.

¹³ 177, 3.

¹⁸ 218.

²³ 241, 2.

⁴ 282.

⁹ 230.

¹⁴ 187, III.

¹⁹ 226.

²⁴ 230.

⁵ 236, 1.

¹⁰ 187, III.

¹⁵ 218.

²⁰ 192, 1.

²⁵ 219.

LUCIUS TARQUINIUS PRISCUS.

261. Deinde rēgnum Lūcius Tarquinius Prīscus accēpit, Dēmarātī filius, quī tyrannōs patriae Corinthī fugiēns in Etrūriam vēnerat. Ipse Tarquinius, quī nōmen ab urbe Tarquiniīs accēpit, aliquandō Rōmam¹ vēnerat.

262. Cum Rōmae² commorārētur,³ Ancī rēgis familiāritātem cōsecūtus est, quī eum⁴ filiōrum suōrum tūtōrem⁵ reliquit. Sed is pūpillīs⁶ rēgnum intercēpit. Senātōribus, quōs Rōmulus creāverat, centum aliōs addidit, quī minōrum gentium sunt appellātī. Plūra bella fēliciter gessit, nec paucōs agrōs, hostibus adēptōs, urbis territōriō⁷ adjūnxit. Prīmus⁸ triumphāns urbem intrāvit. Cloācās fēcit: Capitōlium incohāvit. Tricēsimo octāvō imperiī annō⁹ per Ancī filiōs, quibus rēgnum ēripuerat, occīsus est.

SERVIUS TULLIUS.

263. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscēpit imperium, genitus ex nōbilī fēminā, captīvā tamen et famulā. Cum adolēvisset,¹⁰ rēx eī filiam in mātirimōnium dedit.

264. Cum Prīscus Tarquinius occīsus esset,¹¹ Tanaquil dē superiōre parte domūs populum allocūta est, dicēns: *rēgem¹² grave quidem, sed nōn lētāle vulnus accēpisse;*¹² *eum petere, ut populus, dum convaluisset,*¹³

¹ 182.

⁵ 177.

⁸ 241, 2.

¹¹ 288, B.

² 232.

⁶ 188, 2, d.

⁹ 230.

¹² 314.

³ 288, B.

⁷ 187, III.

¹⁰ 288, B.

¹³ 293, III, 2; 314.

⁴ 177.

*Serviō Tulliō*¹ *oboedrēt*.² Sic Servius rēgnāre coepit, et bene imperium administrāvit. Montēs trēs urbī adjūnxit. Prīmus omnium cēnsū ordināvit. Sub eō Rōma habuit octōgintā tria mīlia cīvium cum hīs quī in agrīs erant.

265. Hīc rēx interfectus est scelere³ filiae Tulliae et Tarquiniī Superbī, filiī ejus rēgis, cui⁴ Servius successerat. Nam ab ipsō Tarquiniō⁵ interfectus est. Tullia in forum properāvit, et prīma⁶ conjugem⁷ rēgem⁸ salūtāvit. Cum domum⁹ redīret,¹⁰ aurīgam super patris corpus, in viā jacēns, carpentum agere¹¹ jussit.

TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS.

266. Tarquinius Superbus cognōmen mōribus¹² meruit. Bellō¹³ tamen strēnuus plūrēs finitimōrum populōrum¹⁴ vīcit. Templum Jovis in Capitōliō aedificāvit. Postea, dum Ardeam oppūgnat,¹⁵ urbem Latīi, imperium perdidit. Nam cum filius ejus Lucrētiae, nōbilissimae fēminae, conjugī¹⁶ Tarquiniī Collātīnī, vim fēcisset,¹⁷ haec sē ipsa occīdit in cōspectū marītī, patris, amīcōrumque, postquam eōs obtestāta est¹⁸ ut hanc injūriam ulcīcerentur.¹⁹

267. Hanc ob causam L. Brūtus, Collātīnus, aliīque nōnnūllī in exitium rēgis conjūrārunt, populōque²⁰

¹ 187, II, *a*.

² 295, 1.

³ 218.

⁴ 187, III.

⁵ 216.

⁶ 241, 2.

⁷ 177.

⁸ 177.

⁹ 182, 1, *b*.

¹⁰ 288, B.

¹¹ 331, II.

¹² 219.

¹³ 226.

¹⁴ 201.

¹⁵ 293, I.

¹⁶ 187, I.

¹⁷ 288, B.

¹⁸ 287, 1.

¹⁹ 295, 1.

²⁰ 187, II, *a*.

persuāsērunt, ut eī portās urbis clauderet.¹ Exercitus quoque, quī cīvitātem Ardeam cum rēge oppugnābat, eum reliquit. Itaque fūgit cum uxōre et liberīs suīs. Ita Rōmae septem rēgēs rēgnāvērunt annōs² ducentōs quadrāgintā trēs.

2. *The Early Republic, 510–241 B.C.*

INSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC, 510 B.C.

268. Hinc cōsulēs coepēre³ prō ūnō rēge duo creārī,⁴ ut sī ūnus malus esset, alter eum coercēret.⁵ Annuum eīs imperium tribūtum est, nē per diūturnitātem potestātis insolentiōrēs redderentur.⁶ Fuērunt igitur annō⁷ prīmō, expulsīs rēgibus,⁸ cōsulēs L. Jūnius Brūtus, ācerrimus libertātis vindex, et Tarquinius Collātīnus marītus Lucrētiae, sed Collātīnō⁹ paulō¹⁰ post dīgnitās adēpta est. Placuerat enim, nē quis ex Tarquiniōrum familiā Rōmae manēret.¹¹ Ergō cum omnī patrimōniō suō ex urbe migrāvit, et in ējus locum Valerius Pūblicola cōsul¹² factus est.

DEATH OF BRUTUS.

269. Commōvit bellum urbī rēx Tarquinius. In prīmā pūgnā Brūtus cōsul, et Arrūns, Tarquiniī filius, inter sēsē¹³ occidērunt. Rōmānī tamen ex eā pūgnā victōrēs recessērunt. Brūtum Rōmānae mātērōnae,

¹ 295, 1.

⁵ 282.

⁸ 227.

¹¹ 295, 4.

² 181.

⁶ 282.

⁹ 188, 2, *d.*

¹² 177, 3.

³ 133.

⁷ 230.

¹⁰ 223.

¹³ 245.

⁴ 328.

quasi commūnem patrem, per annum lūxērunt. Valerius Pūblicola Spurium Lucrētium,¹ collēgam² sibi fēcit; cum morbō exstinctus esset,³ Pūblicola Horātium Pulvillum sibi collēgam sūmpsit. Itaque prīmus annus quīnque cōsulēs habuit.

WAR WITH PORSENA, 508 B.C.

270. Secundō quoque annō⁴ iterum Tarquinius bellum Rōmānīs⁵ intulit, Porsenā,⁶ rēge Etruscōrum, auxilium eī ferente. In illō bellō Horātius Cocles sōlus pontem ligneum dēfendit et hostēs cohibuit, dum pōns ā tergō ruptus esset.⁷ Tum sē cum armīs in Tiberiā conjēcit, et ad suōs⁸ trāsnāvit.

271. Dum Porsena urbem obsidet,⁹ Quīntus Mūcius Scaevola, juvenis fortis animī,¹⁰ in castra hostium sē contulit eō cōsiliō, ut rēgem occīderet.¹¹ At ibi scrībam rēgis prō ipsō rēge interfēcit. Tum ā rēgiīs satellitibus¹² comprehēsus et ad rēgem dēductus, cum Porsena eum ignibus¹³ allātīs terrēret,¹⁴ dextram ārae¹⁵ accēnsae imposuit, dum flammīs cōsūmpta esset.¹⁶ Hōc facinus rēx mīrātus, juvenem dīmīsit incolumem. Tum hīc, quasi beneficium referēns, ait, *trecentōs aliōs juvenēs*¹⁷ *in eum conjūrāsse*.¹⁷ Hāc rē¹⁸ territus Porsena pācem cum Rōmānīs fēcit, Tarquinius autem Tusculum¹⁹ sē contulit, ibique prīvātus cum uxōre cōsensuit.

¹ 177.⁶ 227.¹¹ 282.¹⁶ 293, III, 2.² 177.⁷ 293, III, 2.¹² 216.¹⁷ 314.³ 288, B.⁸ 236, 1.¹³ 227.¹⁸ 218.⁴ 230.⁹ 293, I.¹⁴ 288, B.¹⁹ 182.⁵ 187, III.¹⁰ 203, 1.¹⁵ 187, III.

SECESSION OF THE PLEBS, 494 B.C.

272. Sextō decimō annō¹ post rēgēs exāctōs, populus Rōmae² sēditionem fēcīt, questus quod tribūtīs³ et militiā ā senātū exhaurīrētur.⁴ Māgna pars plēbis urbem relīquit, et in montem trāns Aniēnem amnem sēcēssit. Tum patrēs turbātī Menēnium Agrippam mīsērunt ad plēbem quī eam senātūī conciliāret.⁵ Hīc eīs inter alia⁶ fābulam nārāvit dē ventre et membrīs hūmānī corporis; quā⁷ populus commōtus est, ut in urbem redīret.⁸ Tum prīmum tribūnī plēbis creatī sunt, quī plēbem adversum nōbilitātis superbiam dēfenderent.⁹

TREASON OF CORIOLANUS, 492 B.C.

273. Octāvō decimō annō¹⁰ post exāctōs rēgēs, Q. Mārcius, Coriolānus¹¹ dictus ab urbe Volscōrum Coriolīs, quam bellō cēperat, plēbī¹² invīsus fierī coepit. Quārē urbe¹³ expulsus ad Volscōs, ācerrimōs Rōmānōrum hostēs, contendit, et ab eīs¹⁴ dux¹⁵ exercitūs factus Rōmānōs saepe vīcit. Jam ūsque ad quīntum milliārium urbis accesserat, nec ūllīs cīvium suōrum lēgationibus flectī poterat, ut patriae parceret.¹⁶ Dēnique Veturia māter et Volumnia uxor ex urbe ad eum vērērunt; quārum flētū¹⁷ et precibus commōtus est, ut exercitum removēret.¹⁸ Quō¹⁹ factō ā²⁰ Volscīs ut prōdītor occīsus esse dīcitur.

1 230.	5 282, 2.	9 282, 2.	13 214.	17 218.
2 232.	6 236, 1.	10 230.	14 216.	18 295, 1.
3 218.	7 218.	11 177, 3.	15 177, 3.	19 227.
4 286, 1.	8 295, 1.	12 192, 1.	16 295, 1.	20 216.

BATTLE OF THE CREMERA, 477 B.C.

274. Cum Rōmānī adversum Vējentēs bellum gere-
rent,¹ familia Fabiōrum sōla hōc bellum suscēpit.
Profectī sunt trecentī sex nōbilissimī hominēs, duce²
Fabiō cōnsule. Cum saepe hostēs vīcissent, apud
Cremeram fluvium castra posuērunt. Ibi, cum Vējen-
tēs dolō³ ūsī eōs in insidiās pellexissent, in proeliō
exortō omnēs periērunt. Ūnus superfuit ex tantā
familiā, quī propter aetātem puerilem dūcī nōn potuerat
ad pūgnam. Hīc genus prōpāgāvit ad Quīntum
Fabium Māximum, illum quī Hannibalem prūdentī
cunctātiōne dēbilitāvit.

THE DECENVIRS.

275. Annō trecentēsīmō et alterō ab urbe conditā
decemvirī creatī sunt, quī cīvitātī lēgēs scrīberent.⁴
Hī prīmō annō bene ēgērunt; secundō autem dominā-
tiōnem exercēre⁵ coepērunt. Sed cum ūnus eōrum,
Appius Claudius, virginem ingenuam, Virginiam, Vir-
giniī centuriōnis filiam, corrumpere vellet, pater eam
occīdit. Tum ad mīlitēs profūgit eōsque ad sēditionem
commōvit. Adēmpla est decemvirīs⁶ potestās, ipsīque
omnēs aut morte⁷ aut exsiliō pūnītī sunt.

THE SIEGE OF VEII.

276. In bellō contrā Vējentānōs Fūrius Camillus
urbem Faleriōs obsidēbat. In quā obsidiōne cum lūdī

¹ 288, B.³ 218, 1.⁵ 328.⁷ 218.² 227.⁴ 282, 2.⁶ 188, 2, *d*

litterariī magister principum filiōs ex urbe in castra hostium dūxisset, Camillus hōc dōnum nōn accēpit, sed scelestum hominem, manibus¹ post tergum vinctis, pueris Faleriōs redūcendum trādīdit; virgāsque eīs dedit, quibus prōditōrem in urbem agerent.² Hāc tantā animī nōbilitate commōtī Faliscī urbem Rōmānīs trādīdērunt. Camillō autem apud Rōmānōs crīmīnī³ datum est, quod albīs equīs triumphāset⁴ et praedam inaequē dīvisisset; damnātus ob eam causam et civitātē⁵ expulsus est.

ROME CAPTURED BY THE GAULS, 390 B.C.

277. Paulō⁶ post Gallī Senonēs ad urbem vērunt, Rōmānōs ad flūmen Alliam vicērunt, et urbem etiam occupārunt. Jam nihil praeter Capitōlium dēfendī potuit. Et jam praesidium famē⁷ laborābat, et in eō erant, ut pācem ā Gallīs aurō⁸ emerent,⁹ cum Camillus cum manū mīlitum superveniēns hostēs māgnō proeliō¹⁰ superāvit.

ACHIEVEMENT OF TITUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS, 361 B.C.

278. Annō trecentēsīmō nōnāgēsīmō tertiō post urbem conditam Gallī iterum ad urbem accesserant, et quārtō milliāriō trāns Anienem fluvium cōnsēderant. Contrā eōs missus est Titus Quīnctius. Ibi Gallus quīdam eximiā corporis māgnitūdine¹¹ fortissimum

¹ 227.

⁴ 286, 1.

⁷ 59, 2, b ; 219. ¹⁰ 218.

² 282, 2.

⁵ 214.

⁸ 225.

¹¹ 224.

³ 191, 1.

⁶ 223.

⁹ 297.

Rōmānōrum ad certāmen singulāre prōvocāvit. Titus Mānlius, nōbilissimus juvenis, prōvocātiōnem accēpit, Gallum occīdit, eumque torque¹ aureō spoliāvit, quō ōrnātus erat. Hinc et ipse et posterī ejus Torquātī² appellātī sunt. Gallī fugam capessivērunt.

MARCUS VALERIUS CORVINUS, 348 B.C.

279. Novō bellō³ cum Gallīs exortō, annō urbis quadringentēsīmō sextō, iterum Gallus prōcessit rōbore atque armīs insīgnis, et prōvocāvit ūnum ex Rōmānīs ut sēcum armīs dēcerneret.⁴ Tum sē M. Valerius, tribūnus mīlitum, obtulit; et, cum prōcessisset armātus, corvus eī⁵ suprà dextrum bracchium sēdit. Mox, commissā pūgnā,⁶ hīc corvus ālīs⁷ et unguibus Gallī oclōs verberāvit. Ita factum est ut Gallus nūllō negōtiō ā Valeriō interficerētur,⁸ quī hinc Corvīnī nōmen accēpit.

WAR WITH THE SAMNITES, 323 B.C.

280. Postēā Rōmānī bellum gessērunt cum Samnītibus, ad quod L. Papīrius Cursor cum honōre dictātōris profectus est. Quī cum negōtiī cūjusdam causā Rōmam⁹ rediisset, praecēpit Q. Fabiō Rulliānō,¹⁰ magistrō equitum, quem apud exercitum relīquit, nē pūgnam cum hoste committeret.¹¹ Sed ille, occāsionem nactus, fēlicissimē dīmicāvit, et Samnītēs dēlēvit. Ob hanc rem ā dictātōre capitis¹² damnātus est. At ille

¹ 214.

⁴ 295, 1.

⁷ 218.

¹⁰ 187, II, *a*.

² 177, 3.

⁵ 188.

⁸ 297, 2.

¹¹ 295, 1.

³ 227.

⁶ 227.

⁹ 182.

¹² 208, 2, *a*.

in urbem cōnfūgit, et ingentī favōre¹ militum et populī liberātus est; in Papīrium autem tanta exorta est sēditio, ut paene ipse interficeretur.²

BATTLE OF THE CAUDINE FORKS, 321 B.C.

281. Duobus annis³ post T. Veturius et Spurius Postumius cōsulēs bellum adversum Samnītēs gerēbant. Hī ā Pontiō Telesinō,⁴ duce hostium, in insidiās inductī sunt. Nam ad Furculās Caudinās Rōmānōs pellexit in angustias unde sēsē expedire nōn poterant. Ibi Pontius patrem suum Herennium rogāvit, quid faciendum putāret.⁵ Ille respondit, *aut omnēs occidendōs esse,⁶ ut Rōmānōrum virēs frangerentur;⁷ aut omnēs dāmittendōs, ut beneficiō obligārentur.* Pontius utrumque cōsiliū improbāvit, omnēsque sub jugum mīsīt. Samnītēs dēnique post bellum undēquīnquāgintā annōrum superātī sunt.

WAR WITH PYRRHUS, 281 B.C.

282. Dēvictīs Samnītibus,⁸ Tarentīnīs⁹ bellum indictum est, quia lēgātīs Rōmānōrum injūriam fēcissent.¹⁰ Hī Pyrrhum,¹¹ Ēpīrī rēgem, contrā Rōmānōs auxilium¹² poposcērunt. Is mox in Italiam vēnit, tumque primum Rōmānī cum trānsmarinō hoste pūgnāvērunt. Missus est contrā eum cōsul Pūblius Valerius Laevīnus. Hīc, cum explōrātōrēs Pyrrhī

¹ 219.

⁴ 216.

⁷ 282.

¹⁰ 286, 1.

² 284, 1.

⁵ 300, 1.

⁸ 227.

¹¹ 178, 1, a.

³ 223.

⁶ 314.

⁹ 187, III.

¹² 178, 1, a.

cēpisset, jussit eōs per castra dūcī, tumque dīmittī, ut renūntiārent¹ Pyrrhō, quaecumque ā Rōmānīs² agerentur.

283. Pūgnā³ commissā, Pyrrhus auxiliō⁴ elephantōrum vīcit. Nox proeliō finem dedit. Laevīnus tamen per noctem fūgit. Pyrrhus Rōmānōs mīlle octingentōs cēpit, eōsque summō honōre⁵ trāctāvit. Cum eōs, quī in proeliō interfectī erant, omnēs adversīs vulneribus⁶ et trucī vultū⁶ etiam mortuōs jacēre⁷ vidēret, tulisse ad caelum manūs dīcitur cum hāc vōce: “*Ego cum tālibus virīs brevī⁸ orbem terrārum subigam.*”

284. Postea Pyrrhus Rōmam⁹ perrēxit; omnia ferrō ignīque vāstāvit; Campāniam dēpopulātus est, atque ad Praeneste vēnit, mīlliāriō ab urbe octāvō dēcimō. Mox terrōre¹⁰ exercitūs, quī cum cōsule¹¹ sequēbātur, in Campāniam sē recēpit. Lēgātī ad Pyrrhum dē captīvīs redimendīs¹² missī honōrificē ab eō¹³ susceptī sunt; captīvōs sine pretiō reddidit. Ūnum ex lēgātīs, Fabricium sic admirātus est, ut eī quārtam partem rēgnī suī prōmitteret,¹⁴ sī ad sē trānsīret,¹⁵ sed ā Fabriciō contemptus est.

285. Cum jam Pyrrhus ingentī Rōmānōrum admīrātiōne¹⁶ tenērētur, lēgātum misit Cīneam, praestantissimum virum quī pācem peteret¹⁷ eā condiciōne, ut

1 282.	5 220.	9 182.	12 339, 1.	15 314; 319, B.
2 216.	6 224.	10 219.	13 216.	16 218.
3 227.	7 314.	11 222.	14 284, 1.	17 282, 2.
4 218.	8 231.			.

Pyrrhus eam partem Italiae quam armīs¹ occupāverat obtinēret. Rōmānī respondērunt, *eum cum Rōmānīs pācem habēre nōn posse,*² *nisi ex Italiā recessisset.*³ Cīneās cum rediisset, Pyrrhō eum interrogantī, quālis ipsī Rōma vīsa esset,⁴ respondit, sē rēgum patriam vīdisse.

INTEGRITY OF FABRICIUS.

286. In alterō proeliō Pyrrhus vulnerātus est, elephantī interfectī, vīgintī milia hostium caesa sunt. Pyrrhus Tarentum⁵ fūgit. Interjectō annō, Fabricius contrā eum missus est. Ad hunc medicus Pyrrhī nocte⁶ vēnit prōmittēns, sē Pyrrhum venēnō occīsūrum sī mūnus sibi darētur.⁷ Hunc Fabricius vinctum reducī⁸ iussit ad dominum. Tunc rēx admīrātus illum dīxisse fertur: “*Ille est Fabricius, quī difficilīus ab honestāte quam sōl ā cursū suō āvertī potest.*” Paulō post Pyrrhus tertiō etiam proeliō fūsus ā Tarentō recessit, et, cum in Graeciam rediisset, ad Argōs, Peloponnēsī urbem, interfectus est.

FIRST PUNIC WAR, 264 B.C.

287. Annō quadringentēsīmō nōnāgēsīmō post urbem conditam Rōmānōrum exercitūs prīmum in Siciliam trājēcērunt, rēgemque Syrācūsārum Hierōnem, Poenōsque, quī multās cīvitatēs in eā insulā occupāverant, superāvērunt. Quīntō annō hūjus bellī, quod contrā Poenōs gerēbātur, prīmum Rōmānī, Gāiō

¹ 218.

³ 314; 319, B, a.

⁵ 182.

⁷ 314; 319, B, a

² 314.

⁴ 300, 1.

⁶ 230.

⁸ 331, II.

Duiliō, Gnaeō Cornēliō Asinā cōsulibus,¹ marī dīmicāvērunt. Duilius Carthāginiēnsēs vīcit, trīgintā nāvēs occupāvit, quattuordecim mersit, septem mīlia hostium² cēpit, tria mīlia occīdit. Nulla victōria Rōmānīs³ grātior fuit.

THE ROMANS INVADE AFRICA, 256 B.C.

288. Paucīs annīs interjectīs, bellum in Āfricam est trāslātum. Hamilear, Carthāginiēnsium dux, pūgnā⁴ nāvālī superātus est; nam, perditīs sexāgintā quattuor nāvibus, sē recēpit; Rōmānī vīgintī duās āmīsērunt. Cum in Āfricam vēnissent, Poenōs in plūribus proeliīs vīcērunt, māgnam vim hominum cēpērunt, septuāgintā quattuor cīvitatēs in fidem accēpērunt. Tum victī Carthāginiēnsēs pācem ā Rōmānīs⁵ petiērunt. Quam cum Mārcus Atilius Rēgulus, Rōmānōrum dux, dare nōllet nisi dūrissimīs condiciōnibus, Carthāginiēnsēs auxilium petiērunt ā Lacedaemoniīs. Hī Xanthippum mīsērunt, quī Rōmānum exercitum māgnō proeliō vīcit. Rēgulus ipse captus et in vincula coniectus est.

PATRIOTISM OF REGULUS, 250 B.C.

289. Nōn tamen ubīque fortūna Carthāginiēnsibus⁶ fāvit. Cum aliquot proeliīs⁷ victī essent, Rēgulum rogāvērunt, ut Rōmam proficīscerētur,⁸ et pācem captivōrūque permūtātiōnem ā Rōmānīs obtinēret. Ille

¹ 227, 1.

³ 192, 1.

⁵ 178, 1, *a*, p. 126.

⁷ 218.

² 201.

⁴ 218.

⁶ 187, II, *a*.

⁸ 295, 1.

cum Rōmam¹ vēnisset, inductus in senātum dīxit, sē dēsūisse² Rōmānum esse ex illā diē, quā³ in potestātem Poenōrum vēnisset.² Tum Rōmānīs⁴ suāsīt, nē pācem cum Carthāginiēnsibus facerent:⁵ illōs enim tot cāsibus frāctōs spem nūllam nisi in pāce habēre: tantī nōn esse,⁶ ut tot mīlia captīvōrum propter sē ūnum et paucōs, quī ex Rōmānīs captī essent,⁶ redderentur. Haec sententia obtinuit. Regressus igitur in Āfricam crudēlissimīs suppliciīs exstinctus est.

CLOSE OF THE FIRST PUNIC WAR, 241 B.C.

290. Tandem C. Lutātiō Catulō, A. Postumiō cōsulibus,⁷ annō bellī Pūnicī vicēsīmō tertiō māgnū proelium nāvāle commissum est contrā Lilybaeum, prōmunturium Siciliae. In eō proeliō septuāgintā trēs Carthāginiēnsium nāvēs captae, centum vīgintī quīnque dēmersae, trīgintā duo mīlia hostiū⁸ capta, tredecim mīlia occīsa sunt. Statim Carthāginiēsēs pācem petiērunt, eīsque pāx tribūta est. Captīvī Rōmānōrum, quī tenēbantur ā Carthāginiēnsibus, redditī sunt. Poenī Siciliā,⁹ Sardinīā, et cēterīs insulīs, quae inter Italiā Āfricāque jacent, dēcēsērunt, omnemque Hispāniā quae citrā Hiberū est, Rōmānīs permīsērunt.

¹ 182.

² 314.

³ 230.

⁴ 187, II. a.

⁵ 295, 1.

⁶ 314.

⁷ 227, 1.

⁸ 201.

⁹ 214.

NOTES ON THE SELECTIONS FOR READING.

235. *eī*: *for her*. *pariēbat*: notice the imperfect tense, which is regularly used to denote a customary or repeated action. *illam*: this is the subject of *cēlāre*; *māssam* is the object. *repperit*: from *reperiō*. *nisi quod*: *except what*; the antecedent of *quod* is *id* understood. *minōrēs*: *i.e. lesser riches*; understand *dīvitiās*.

236. *pāscēbantur*: *used to graze*. *dissidiō . . . ortō*: *when discord arose or since discord arose*, lit. *discord having arisen*. In rendering the ablative absolute, pains should be taken to translate it by an equivalent English idiom. *quantum bonī*: *how great advantage*, lit. *how much of good*.

237. *Cui*: indirect object of *inquit*. *boum*: gen. plu. of *bōs*. *ista*: *your*, lit. *that, that of yours*. *quod*: *in that*; the clause *quod pateris* is explanatory of *invidia*. *pateris*: from *patior*. *nec . . . nec*: *neither . . . nor*. *velīs, possīs*: these verbs are in the subjunctive by attraction. In Latin, a clause dependent upon a subjunctive is regularly attracted into the same mood; § 324.

238. *Duo*: *two men*. *ūnā*: the adv., *together*. *iter faciēbant*: *were travelling*, lit. *were making a journey*. *nec*: *and . . . not*.

239. *praetereuntī*: *who was passing by*; pres. participle of *praetereō*.

240. *ille*: *i.e. the farmer*. *eum*: the mouse. *quod dēspērāre dēbeat*: *that it ought to despair*; *quod* is the rela-

tive; clauses of result are sometimes introduced by relatives. **modo . . . velit**: *provided it wishes*; *modo* in this sense is regularly followed by the subjunctive.

241. quī . . . extrahat: *to pull it out.* **Hōc**: *i.e. the removal of the bone.* **parva mercēs**: this is the predicate nominative with *vidētur*, the subject of *vidētur* being the clause *quod . . . extrāxistī*, *that you took your head out unharmed.*

242. inquit: 3d plu. of *inquit*; its subject is *hostēs*. **hōc ipsum**: *this very thing.* **cum**: *though.*

243. Agricola senex: *an old farmer.* **mortem sibi appropinquāre**: *that death was approaching him*, lit. *death to approach himself.* **ut fierī solet**: *as is wont to happen.* **nōverat**: *knew*; the perfect of *nōscō* has the force of the present in the sense, *I know*, and the pluperfect similarly has the force of the imperfect. **ut frangerent**: *to break.* Observe that *frangerent* is in the imperfect, although *hortātur* is in the present. At first sight this seems to violate the principle for the sequence of tenses; but *hortātur* is what is called an Historical Present, *i.e.* it really refers to the past; and hence is treated as an historical tense. **Quod cum facere nōn possent**: *and when they could not do this*, lit. *when they could not do which*; it is very common in Latin to introduce a sentence by a relative, where in English we should employ a demonstrative or personal pronoun with a conj., — *and he, but he, and this, but this, etc.* **frāctīs**: *i.e. by the sons.* **quamque**: *and how*; *que* is the enclitic.

244. quō modō . . . cavērent: *as to how they should guard against the cat.* **multīs aliīs prōpositīs**: *when many other things had been proposed.* **posse**: this infinitive depends upon the idea of *thinking* involved in *placuit*, etc. **cum jam quaererētur**, etc.: *when it came to asking who would fasten*, lit. *when it was already asked, etc.*; *quī* is the interrogative; this form (instead of *quis*) often occurs in indirect questions.

245. sēsē: *it, i.e. the tortoise.* **eam. rem**: *eam* is subject of *petere*; *rem* is the object. **arreptam sustulit**: *snatched up and carried.*

246. Prīma : understand *pars*. **ăit** : third sing. of pres. ind. of *ăjō*. **et** : also. **quī** : its antecedent is the following *is*. **inimīcum** : as an enemy. **Quid facerent**, etc. : what were the beasts to do ? **quae** : which one ?

247. Sāturnus : the god Saturn. **Jāniculō** : the Janiculum was a hill on the right bank of the Tiber, directly opposite the seven hills on which Rome was built.

248. Trōja : the famous city in northwestern Asia Minor. The mythical date of its overthrow is 1184 B.C. **Hinc** : *i.e.* from Troy. **pepercerat** : from *parcō*. **eī benignē receptō dedit** : received him kindly and gave him, lit. gave to him having been kindly received. **in mātirimōnium, in honōrem** : in marriage, in honor ; the Latin says *into*.

249. monte Albānō : in Latium about twenty miles S.E. of Rome. **Alba Longa** : lit. the long white (town) ; so called from the fact that its white buildings stretched for a long distance over the ridge of the hill. **genitus erat** : from *gignō*. **ūsque ad Rōmam conditam** : up to the very founding of Rome, lit. even up to Rome founded.

250. tonāret : impersonal. **minor nātū** : the younger, lit. the lesser as to birth. **praecipitātus est** : fell headlong. **reliquisset** : inasmuch as the preceding indirect question is indirect discourse, *reliquisset* is a subordinate clause in indirect discourse ; hence the subjunctive.

251. Vestālem virginem : there were six Vestal virgins ; their duty was to watch the fire which was kept constantly burning on the hearth of Vesta's temple. **ā Mārte** : by (lit. from) Mars. **peperit** : from *pariō*.

252. ultrā rīpam, etc. : *i.e.* had overflowed its banks, lit. had poured itself beyond the bank. **effūderat** is from *effundō*. **ēssent positī** : = *positī essent* ; from *pōnō*. **in siccō** : on dry land ; *siccō* is used substantively. **Quod** : this, lit. which ; another illustration of the use of the relative pronoun, where in English we naturally employ the demonstrative. **sustulit** : from *tollō*. **nūtriendōs** : to be cared for.

253. **trānsēgērunt** : from *trānsigō*. **adolēvissent** : from *adolēscō*. **frātre*m* irrīdēns** : in ridicule of his brother, lit. *ridiculing*.

254. **populīs** : the pupil should bear in mind that this means *tribes*, not *people* in the ordinary English sense. **ipsōs** : *very*. **spectantēs** : *as they were looking on*.

255. **raptōrēs** : *those who had seized (the maidens)*. **quod** : *what (that which)* ; as antecedent, understand *id*, object of *darent*. **et ea** : *those also, those too* ; *et* is here an adverb.

256. **Forum Rōmānum** : the Forum was situated on level ground surrounded by six of the seven hills of Rome. **raptae** : *the (women who had been) seized*. **hinc . . . hinc** : *on the one side . . . on the other*.

257. **discrīpsit** : *i.e.* organized different political and social classes. **cum . . . tum** : *not only . . . but also*, lit. *when . . . then (while . . . at the same time)*. **ortam** : from *orior*. **oculīs** : *from the eyes* ; *oculīs* is really dative ; verbs of *taking away* at times take the dative in the sense of *from*. **aliī . . . aliī** : *some . . . others*.

258. **interrēgnum** : *interregnum*, *i.e.* a period between reigns. **Curibus** : this limits *nātus*. **quidem** : *to be sure* ; observe that *quidem* always lays stress upon the word immediately preceding it (here *bellum*) ; frequently it is best to attempt no special translation of *quidem*, but to bring out its force in English by the arrangement of words or by oral emphasis. **gessit** : from *gerō*. **nec minus tamen prōfuit** : *and yet he was none the less of advantage*. **et . . . et** : *both . . . and*. **sē nymphae, etc.** : *he said he did at the advice of the nymph Egeria, his wife*.

259. **praestiterat** : from *praestō*. **rēgnāset** : = *rēgnāvisset* ; § 116, 1. **ārsit** : remember that *ārdeō* is intransitive.

260. **nova eī moenia circumdedit** : *surrounded it with new walls*, lit. *surrounded new walls to it*. **ad Tiberis ōstia** : Rome was some twenty miles from the mouth of the Tiber by the course of the river. **obiit** : *died*, lit. *met (death)*.

262. **pūpillīs** : from his wards. **minōrum gentium** : understand *senātōrēs*, i.e. senators of the lesser *gentes* (tribes). **nec paucōs agrōs** : and not a few lands. **hostibus** : from the enemy ; dative. **adēptōs** : from *adimō*. **triumphāns** : in a triumphal procession, lit. triumphing. **Cloācās** : several of the ancient Roman sewers still exist and are in use to-day. **Capitōlium** : the magnificent temple on the summit of the Capitoline Hill. It was dedicated to Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. **per Ancī filiōs** : i.e. at their instigation ; they hired assassins to perform the deed. **quibus** : from whom ; dative.

264. **grave quidem** : serious, to be sure. **eum petere** : that he requested. **dum convaluisset** : until he should recover.

265. **in agrīs** : in the country. **jacēns** : (which was) lying.

266. **Templum Jovis** : the one begun by Tarquinius Priscus. **ipsa** : with her own hand.

267. **Hanc ob causam** : when a noun is limited by an adjective or a pronoun, the preposition very often stands between the two. **in exitium** : for the destruction. **eī** : i.e. against him.

268. **si . . . esset** : *esset* is in the subjunctive as the result of attraction to the subjunctive *coërcērēt*. **īnsolentiōrēs** : too arrogant. **expulsīs rēgibus** : after the expulsion of the kings. **Collātīnō** : from *Collatinus* (dative). **Placuerat** : they had ordained, lit. it had pleased (them). **in ējus locum** : in his place.

269. **urbī** : against the city. **inter sēsē occīdērunt** : killed each other. **Rōmānī . . . victōrēs recessērunt** : the Romans retired as victors ; *victōrēs* is the predicate nominative. **lūxērunt** : from *lūgeō*.

270. **Horātius Cocles** : read Macaulay's *Horatius at the Bridge* (*Lays of Ancient Rome*) for a spirited account of Horatius's achievement. **ad suōs** : to his friends.

271. **eō cōnsiliō**, etc. : *with this design*, viz. to kill the king, the clause *ut . . . occideret* is in apposition with **cōnsiliō**. **ignibus allātis** : *by bringing in fires*; **allātis** is from **afferō**. **terrēret** : *i.e. endeavored to frighten him*. **accēnsae** : *burning*, lit. *kindled*. **cōnsūmpta esset** : this loss of his right hand was the origin of the name Scaevola, 'the left-handed.' **conjūrāsse** : a shortened form for **conjūrāvisse**; § 116, 1. **prīvātus** : *as a private citizen*.

272. **post rēgēs exāctōs** : *after the expulsion of the kings*. **trāns Aniēnem** : hardly more than three or four miles from the city. **fābulam dē ventre**, etc. : according to the fable, the limbs of the body once rebelled and refused longer to furnish food for the stomach. Menenius pointed out that the governing class at Rome was really just as essential to the welfare of the state, as was the stomach to the welfare of the body. **tribūnī** : at first two in number, later five, and ultimately ten. By their power of intercession they could protect plebeians from the unjust treatment of which the patrician magistrates were often guilty.

273. **quīntum mīlliārium urbis** : *fifth milestone from the city*. **Quō factō** : *and when this had been done*. **ut prōditor** : *as a traitor*.

274. **duce Fabiō** : *under the leadership of Fabius*. **hostēs** : obj. of **vīcissent**. **dolō ūsī** : *having employed strategy*. **exortō** : from *exorior*. **Unus** : *one only*.

275. **trecentēsīmō et alterō** : *the three hundred and second*. **ab urbe conditā** : *from the founding of the city*.

276. **lūdī litterārīī** : the two words together mean *school*, lit. *a school for letters* (reading and writing), as opposed, for example, to a gladiatorial school, where gladiators were trained. **prīncipum filiōs** : as *hostages*. **in castra hostium** : *i.e. of the Romans*. **manibus . . . vinctis** : *with his hands tied behind his back*. **quibus . . . agerent** : *with which to drive*. **Camillō crīminī . . . datum est** : lit. *it was set against Camillus for a charge*, *i.e. Camillus was accused*. **triumphāset** : = *triumphāvisset*. **damnātus** : understand *est* from *expulsus est*.

277. Paulō post : *post* is here an adverb. **Gallī Senonēs :** a tribe from northern Italy. **ad Alliam :** the Allia was a small river flowing into the Tiber about eleven miles from Rome. **occupārent :** = *occupāverunt*. **in eō, etc. :** *were on the point of purchasing*, lit. *were in this (viz.), that they should purchase ; ut . . . emerent* explains *eō*.

278. quārtō milliāriō : *at the fourth milestone ;* abl. of place, without the prep; § 228, 1, b.

279. sēcum : = *cum sē*; the preposition *cum* is always thus appended to the personal and reflexive pronouns. **obtulit :** from *offerō*. **armātus :** *in arms*. **eī suprā dextrum, etc. :** *perched above his right arm*, lit. *above the right arm to him*. **Ita factum est :** *thus it happened*. **nūllō negōtiō :** *with no difficulty, i.e. without difficulty*.

280. dictātōris : on occasions of great public danger, the Romans often appointed a dictator, who had absolute power. His period of office was limited to six months. **Quī cum :** *when he*. **magister equitum :** the master of the horse was appointed by the dictator and ranked next to him. **nactus :** from *nancīscor*. **capitis damnātus est :** *was condemned to death*, lit. *of his head (i.e. of his life)*.

281. post : adv. **faciendum :** *i.e. faciendum esse*. **aut . . . aut :** *either . . . or*. **dīmittendōs :** understand *esse*. **sub jugum :** in token of submission; the yoke was made by setting two spears in the ground and laying a third across the top.

282. poposcērunt : from *poscō*. **agerentur :** subjunctive by attraction to *renūntiārent*.

283. per noctem : *by night*. **adversīs vulneribus :** *with wounds in front*. **etiam mortuōs :** *even in death*. **Ego cum tālibus virīs . . . subigam :** this is equivalent to a conditional sentence of the second type, *If I should have such soldiers, I should subdue*.

284. **perrēxit**: from *pergō*. **ad Praeneste**: to the vicinity of Praeneste; to say: to Praeneste, the accusative alone would have sufficed. **mīlliāriō**, etc.: at the eighteenth milestone; abl. of place, without the prep. **exercitūs**: objective gen. depending upon *terrōre*; fear of the army. **dē captīvīs redimendīs**: with regard to ransoming the captives. **sī trānsīret**: this is virtually a subordinate clause in indirect discourse, since *prōmitteret* is practically equivalent to *said he would give him*.

285. **admīrātiōne tenērētur**: in English, we say: to be filled with admiration. **eā condiōne**: explained by the following *ut*-clause. **nisi recessisset**: unless he should withdraw.

286. **interjectō annō**: after the lapse of a year, lit. a year having been put between. "**Ille est Fabricius quī**": Fabricius is one who. **ā Tarentō**: from the vicinity of Tarentum; to say: from Tarentum, the ablative alone would have sufficed. **ad Argōs**: near Argi (Argos).

287. **trājēcērunt**: here intransitive, — crossed over.

288. **Paucīs annīs interjectīs**: after the lapse of a few years. **in fidem**: into allegiance. **Quam cum**, etc.: when Regulus was unwilling to grant this. **nisi dūrissimīs condiōnibus**: except on very hard terms. **captus**: for *captus est*.

289. **dēsīisse**: from *dēsīnō*. **nē . . . facerent**: not to make. **illōs . . . habēre**: indirect discourse dependent on the idea of *saying* involved in *suāsīt*. **tantī nōn esse**: that it was not worth while, lit. of so great account; *tantī* is a predicate genitive of quality, with some such word as *pretī* (of value) understood. **ut . . . redderentur**: this substantive clause of result is the logical subject of *esse*.

290. **captae, dēmersae, capta**: understand *sunt* with these.

GENERAL LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

NOTE.—Of the sixteen hundred words in this Vocabulary, only about 750 are employed in the Lessons of the body of the book. The remainder occur in the Reading Selections, the Fables, and the Roman History. Regular verbs of the first conjugation are indicated by the numeral 1 following the present indicative.

A

adjaceō

<p>A., abbreviation for Aulus, <i>Aulus</i>.</p> <p>ā, ab, prep. w. abl., <i>from ; by ; of</i>.</p> <p>abeō, īre, iī, itūrus, <i>go away ; of time, pass.</i></p> <p>abiciō, ere, jēcī, jectus, <i>throw away, cast.</i></p> <p>absēns (pres. participle of absum), <i>entis, absent.</i></p> <p>abstineō, ēre, tinuī, abstain <i>from.</i></p> <p>absum, esse, āfuī, āfutūrus, <i>be absent, be distant (§ 125).</i></p> <p>ac (atque), <i>and, and also ; ac</i> is not used before vowels.</p> <p>Acca Lārentia, <i>ae, f., Acca Larentia</i>, a woman's name.</p> <p>accēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus, <i>draw near.</i></p> <p>accendō, ere, cendī, cēnsus, <i>kindle.</i></p> <p>accidō, ere, idī, happen.</p>	<p>accingō, ere, īnxī, īctus, <i>gird.</i></p> <p>accipiō, ere, ēpī, eptus, <i>receive.</i></p> <p>accurrō, ere, cucurri, cursum, <i>run to, run up ; hasten.</i></p> <p>accūsō, 1, <i>accuse.</i></p> <p>ācer, ācris, ācre, <i>sharp, vigorous, keen, severe.</i></p> <p>acerbus, a, um, <i>unripe, sour.</i></p> <p>aciēs, ēī, f., <i>line of battle.</i></p> <p>ācriter, <i>sharply, fiercely.</i></p> <p>ad, prep. w. acc., <i>to, towards ; for (denoting purpose) ; near.</i></p> <p>addō, ere, idī, itus, <i>add.</i></p> <p>addūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, <i>lead on, impel.</i></p> <p>adeō, īre. iī. itūrus, <i>approach. go to, visit.</i></p> <p>adimō, ere, ēmī, ēmptus, <i>take away.</i></p> <p>aditus, ūs, m., <i>approach.</i></p> <p>adjaceō, ēre. uī, itūrus, <i>lie near, be situated near.</i></p>
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adjungō, ere, jūnxī, jūctus,
join to; annex.

adjuvō, āre, jūvī, jūtus, help.

administrō, 1, perform.

admīrātiō, ōnis, f., admiration.

admīror, ārī, ātus sum, ad-
mire.

admodum, quite, very much.

admoneō, ēre, uī, itus, remind,
warn.

adolēscō, ere, lēvī, grow up.

adorior, īrī, ortus sum, attack.

adsum, adesse, adfuī, be pres-
ent, be at hand (§ 125).

adulēscēns, centis, m., young
man.

adveniō, īre, vēnī, ventum, ar-
rive.

adventus, ūs, m., arrival.

adversārius, iī, m., adversary.

adversum, adversus, prep. w.
acc., against.

adversus, a, um, adverse; in
front (of wounds).

advesperāscō, ere, to grow
dark.

aedificium, ī (iī), n., building.

aedificō, 1, build.

Aenēās, ae, m., Aeneas, a man's
name (§ 22).

aequālis, is, c., mate.

aequālis, e, equal.

aequitās, tātis, f., justice.

aequus, qua, quum, level.

āēr, āēris, m., air.

aestās, tātis, f., summer.

aetās, tātis, f., age, time of
life.

afferō, ferre, attulī, allātus,
bring (§ 129).

Africa, ae, f., Africa.

ager, agrī, m., field, land.

agger, eris, m., embankment,
rampart.

agmen, minis, n., army (on the
march), column.

agnus, ī, m., lamb.

agō, ere, ēgī, āctus, do; drive;
spend.

agricola, ae, m., farmer.

agricultūra, ae, f., agriculture.

Agrippa, ae, m., Agrippa, a
man's name.

ājō, defective (§ 135), say; pres.
and perf. 3d sing. āit.

āla, ae, f., wing.

alacer, cris, cre, eager.

Alba Longa, Albae Longae, f.,
Alba Longa, name of a town.

Albānus, a, um, Alban.

albus, a, um, white.

aliēnus, a, um, unfavorable.

aliquandō, once upon a time;
formerly.

aliquī, aliqua, aliquod, adj.,
some (§ 91).

aliquis, aliquid, some one, some-
thing (§ 91).

aliquot, indecl., several, some.

alius, a, ud, other, another,
else (§ 66).

Allia, ae, f., Allia, a river.

alligō, 1, bind, fasten.

Allobrogēs, um, the Allobroges,
a Gallic tribe.

alloquor, loquī, locūtus sum,
address, speak to.

alō, ere, aluī, altus, nourish.

alter, era, erum, the other; sec-
ond (§ 66).

altitudō, inis, f., height; depth.

altus, a, um, high; deep; as

- noun, *altum*, ī, n., *the deep (sea)*.
amīcē, adv., *in a friendly manner*.
amīcītia, ae, f., *friendship*.
amīcus, a, um, *friendly*.
amīcus, ī, m., *friend*.
āmīttō, ere, mīsi, missus, *lose*.
amnis, is, m., *river*.
amō, 1, *love*.
ampliō, 1, *enlarge*.
amplius, adv., *more*.
amplus, a, um, *ample, glorious*.
Amūlius, ī (iī), m., *Amulius*, a man's name.
an, interrog. particle, *or, whether*.
Anchīsēs, ae, m., *Anchises*, a man's name (§ 22).
ancora, ae, f., *anchor*.
Ancus Mārcius, gen. *Ancī Mārcī* (iī), m., *Ancus Marcius*, fourth king of Rome.
angustiae, ārum, f. pl., *a narrow pass*.
angustus, a, um, *narrow*.
animadvertō, ere, vertī, *versus, notice*.
animal, mālīs, n., *animal*.
animus, ī, m., *mind, soul; courage, heart*.
Aniō, Aniēnis, m., *Anio*, name of a river.
annectō, ere, nexuī, *nexus, tie to*.
annus, ī, m., *year*.
annuus, a, um, *for one year*.
ante, prep. w. acc., *before, in front of*; adv., *before, ago*.
anteā, *previously, before*.
antecēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus, *precede*.
antequam, conj., *before*.
antīquus, a, um, *ancient*.
ānulus, ī, m., *ring*.
anus, ūs, f., *old woman*.
apertus, a, um, *open*.
apparātus, ūs, m., *luxury*.
appāreō, ēre, uī, *appear*.
appellō, 1, *name, call*.
appetō, ere, īvī, or iī, ītus, *seek, try to get*.
Appius, ī (iī), m., *Appius*, a man's name.
appropinquō, 1, *approach*.
Aprīlis, e, adj., *of April*.
apud, prep. w. acc., *among, at, with, at the home of*.
aqua, ae, f., *water*.
aquila, ae, f., *eagle*.
Aquītānia, ae, f., *Aquitania*, a district of Gaul.
āra, ae, f., *altar*.
arbitror, trārī, trātus sum, *consider*.
arbor, oris, f., *tree*.
arceō, ēre, uī, *keep off; keep away*.
arcessō, ere, īvī, ītus, *summon*.
Ardea, ae, f., *Ardea*, a Latin town.
ārdeo, ēre, ārsī, ārsūrus, *burn*.
ārea, ae, f., *courtyard*.
argentum, ī, n., *silver*.
Argī, ōrum, m., *Argos*, name of a town.
Arivistus, ī, m., *Arivistus*.
arma, ōrum, n. pl., *arms*.
armātūra, ae, f., *equipment*.
armātus, a, um, *armed*.
armilla, ae, f., *bracelet*.

armō, 1, *arm.*

arripio, ere, ui, eptus, *seize.*

arrogō, 1, *lay claim to.*

Arrūns, runtis, m., *Arruns*,
a man's name.

arx, arcis, f., *citadel.*

Ascanius, ī (iī), m., *Ascanius*,
son of Aeneas.

Asia, ae, f., *Asia.*

Asina, ae, m., *Asina*, a man's
name.

asinus, ī, m., *ass.*

assentātor, ōris, m., *flatterer.*

asylum, ī, n., *place of refuge.*

at, *but.*

Athēnae, ārum, f. pl., *Athens.*

Athēnodōrus, ī, m., *Athenodo-*
rus, a man's name.

Atilius, ī (iī), *Atilius*, a man's
name.

atque, *and, and also*; see *ac.*

Atticus, ī, m., *Atticus*, a friend
of Cicero.

attulī, perf. of *afferō.*

auctōritās, tātis, f., *authority*,
influence.

audācter, *courageously, brave-*
ly.

audāx, gen. audācis, *coura-*
geous.

audeō, ēre, ausus sum, semi-
dep., *dare.*

audiō, īre, īvī, itus, *hear.*

aufugiō, ere, fūgī, fugitūrus,
flee.

augeō, ēre, auxī, auctus, *in-*
crease (tr.).

Aulus, ī, m., *Aulus*, a man's
name.

aureus, a, um, *golden.*

aurīga, ae, m., *charioteer.*

aurum, ī, n., *gold.*

aut, *or*; aut . . . aut, *either*
. . . *or.*

autem, *however*; *but.*

autumnus, ī, m., *autumn.*

auxilium, ī (iī), n., *aid, help*;
in pl. auxilia, ōrum, n., *aux-*
iliary troops, auxiliaries.

Avāricum, ī, n., *Avaricum.*

Aventīnus, ī, *Aventine*, a hill
of Rome.

āvertō, ere, tī, versus, *avert*,
turn aside.

avicula, ae, f., *small bird.*

avus, ī, m., *grandfather.*

Bacēnis, is, f., *Bacenis*, a forest
in Germany.

barba, ae, f., *beard.*

barbarus, ī, m., *a barbarian*;
adj., us, a, um, *barbarian.*

beātus, a, um, *happy.*

Belgae, ārum, m. pl., *Belgians*,
a Gallic tribe.

bellicōsus, a, um, *warlike.*

bellō, 1, *make war, carry on*
war.

bellum, ī, n., *war.*

bene, adv., *well* (§ 77).

beneficium, ī (iī), n., *a kindness.*

benīgnē, *kindly, graciously.*

bēstia, ae, f., *beast.*

Bibulus, ī, m., *Bibulus*, a
man's name.

bīduum, ī, n., *two days.*

Bōjī, ōrum, m. pl., *the Boji*, an
ancient tribe.

bonus, a, um, *good*; in pl. bona,
ōrum, n., *property* (§ 236, 1).

bōs, bovis, m., *ox*; gen. pl.
boum (§ 41).

bracchium, ī (iī), n., *arm.*
 brevis, e, *short, brief*; brevī, *within a short time.*
 Britannia, ae, f., *Britain.*
 Brūtus, ī, m., *Brutus*, a man's name.
 C., abbreviation for Gāius, *Gaius.*
 cadō, ere, cecidī, cāsūrus, *fall.*
 caedēs, is, f., *slaughter.*
 caedō, ere, cecidī, caesus, *cut, slay, kill.*
 caelum, ī, n., *heaven.*
 Caesar, aris, m., *Caesar.*
 calamitās, tātis, f., *calamity.*
 Camillus, ī, m., *Camillus*, a man's name.
 Campānia, ae, f., *Campania.*
 canis, is, e., *dog.*
 capessō, ere, ivī, itus, *take*; fugam capessere, *flee.*
 capiō, capere, cēpī, captus, *take*; adopt; *capture.*
 Capitōlium, ī (iī), n., *the Capitol.*
 capra, ae, f., *she-goat.*
 captīva, ae, f., *captive.*
 captīvus, ī, m., *captive, prisoner.*
 caput, itis, n., *head.*
 carcer, eris, m., *prison.*
 carpentum, ī, n., *chariot.*
 carpō, ere, psī, ptus, *pluck*; enjoy.
 Carthāginiēnsis, e, *Carthaginian*; Carthāginiēnsēs, ium, m., *Carthaginians.*
 cārus, a, um, *dear.*
 cassīta, ae, f., *lark.*
 castellum, ī, n., *fort.*

castra, ōrum, n. pl., *a camp.*
 cāsus, ūs, m., *chance, fortune*; misfortune.
 catēna, ae, f., *chain.*
 Catilīna, ae, m., *Catiline.*
 Catō, ōnis, m., *Cato*, a man's name.
 Catulus, ī, m., *Catulus*, a man's name.
 causa, ae, f., *cause, reason, condition*; causā, abl., *for the sake of*; the dependent genitive precedes causā.
 cautē, *cautiously*, comp. *cautius.*
 caveō, ēre, cāvī, cautūrus, *be on one's guard.*
 cēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus, *yield, withdraw.*
 celer, eris, e, *swift.*
 celeritās, tātis, f., *speed.*
 celeriter, *quickly.*
 cēlō, l, *conceal.*
 cēnsus, ūs, m., *census.*
 centum, *hundred*, indecl.
 centuriō. ōnis, m., *centurion.*
 cernō, ere, *perceive.*
 certāmen, inis, n., *contest.*
 certē, *certainly*; *at any rate.*
 certus, a, um, *sure*; comp. *certior* in phrase *certior fieri.* *be informed*; *certiorem facere.* *inform.*
 cessātor, ōris, m., *loiterer.*
 cēterī, ae, a, *the rest*; *the others.*
 cibus, ī, m., *food.*
 Cicerō. ōnis, m., *Cicero*, the Roman orator.
 Cīneās, ae, m., *Cineas*, a man's name (§ 22).

circiter, adv., *about*.

circumarō, 1, *plough around*.

circumdō, dāre, dedī, dātus, *surround, place around*.

circumeō, īre, iī, itus, *go around, surround* (§ 132).

circumveniō, īre, vēnī, ventus, *surround*.

citerior, ius, comp. adj., *nearer; hither* (§ 73, 1).

citrā, prep. w. acc., *this side of*.

cīvis, is, c., *citizen, fellow-citizen*.

cīvītās, tātis, f., *state*.

clam, *secretly*.

clāmor, ōris, m., *shout, shouting*.

clārus, a, um, *clear, loud; distinguished*.

classis, classis, f., *fleet*.

Claudius, ī (iī), m., *Claudius, a man's name*.

claudō, ere, clausī, clausus, *shut, close*.

claustrum, ī, n., *fastening*.

clēmēns, gen. entis, *merciful*.

clipeus, ī, m., *shield*.

cloāca, ae, f., *sewer*.

Cn., abbreviation of Gnaeus, *Gnaeus, a man's name*.

Cocles, itis, m., *Cocles, a man's name*.

coepī, coepisse, *began, have begun* (§ 133).

coerceō, ēre, uī, itus, *hold in check, confine*.

cōgitō, 1, *think*.

cognōmen, inis, n., *name, surname*.

cognōscō, ere, nōvī, nitus, *learn*.

cōgō, ere, coēgī, coāctus, *force, compel; collect*.

cohibeō, ēre, uī, itus, *check, restrain*.

cohors, cohortis, f., *cohort* (division of a legion).

Collātīnus, ī, m., *Collatinus, a man's name*.

collātus, perf. pass. ptc. of cōnferō.

collēga, ae, m., *colleague*.

collis, is, m., *hill*.

collocō, 1, *place, arrange, station*.

colloquium, ī (iī), n., *conference*.

colloquor, ī, locūtus sum, *confer*.

collum, ī, n., *neck*.

colōnia, ae, f., *colony*.

combūrō, ere, ussī, ūstus, *to burn up, consume*.

Comitium, ī (iī), n., *Comitium, a place of public assembly at Rome*.

commeātus, ūs, m., *supplies*.

commemorō, 1, *recount*.

comminuō, ere, uī, ūtus, *dash to pieces*.

committō, ere, mīsī, missus, *bring together; with proelium or pūgnam, to join battle*.

commoror, ārī, ātus sum, *delay, sojourn*.

commoveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *move, touch, stir up, excite; induce*.

commūniō, īre, iī, itus, *strongly fortify*.

commūnis, e, *common*.

commūtātiō, ōnis, f., *change*.
 comparō, 1, *get ready*.
 compellō, ere, pulī, pulsus, *force*.
 comperiō, īre, perī, pertus, *find out*.
 complector, ī, plexus sum, *embrace*.
 compleō, ēre, plēvī, plētus, *fill up*.
 complūrēs, plūra, gen. ium, *very many*.
 comprehendō, ere, endī, ēsus, *arrest*.
 concēdō, ere, cessī, cessurus, *grant*.
 conciliō, 1, *reconcile, win over*.
 concilium, ī (ii), n., *council*.
 concordia, ae, f., *harmony*.
 concurrō, ere, ī, cursum, *run together*.
 concursus, ūs, m., *a running together, concourse*.
 condiciō, ōnis, f., *condition, terms*.
 condō, ere, didī, ditus, *found, build; hide, conceal*.
 condūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *hire*.
 cōferō, ferre, tulī, collātus, *bring together; sē cōferre, betake one's self* (§ 129).
 cōficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *exhaust*.
 cōfidō, ere, fīsus sum, *trust, semi-dep.* (§ 187, II, a).
 cōfirmō, 1, *encourage; establish, confirm*.
 cōfugiō, ere, fūgī, fugitūrus, *flee for refuge*.
 coniciō, ere, jēcī, jectus, *hurl; cast; put*.

conjungō, ere, jūnxī, jūctus, *unite*.
 conjūnx, jugis, c., *husband; wife*.
 conjūrātiō, ōnis, f., *conspiracy*.
 conjūrō, 1, *conspire*.
 Conōn, ōnis, m., *Conon*.
 cōnor, ārī, ātus sum, *endeavor, attempt*.
 cōnsector, ārī, ātus sum, *follow up*.
 cōnsenēscō, ere, senuī, *grow old*.
 cōnsequor, ī, secūtus sum, *acquire*.
 cōnserō, ere, uī, tus, *join*.
 cōnservō, 1, *preserve, keep*.
 cōnsidō, ere, ēdī, essus, *settle*.
 cōnsilium, ī (ii), n., *plan; council; advice*.
 cōnsistō, ere, stitī, *consist*.
 cōnspectus, ūs, m., *view, sight*.
 cōnspiciō, ere, spexī, spectus, *see*.
 cōnspicor, ārī, ātus sum, *catch sight of, observe*.
 cōnstantia, ae, f., *perseverance*.
 cōnstat. impers., *it is evident* (§ 138).
 cōnstituō, ere, uī, ūtus, *decide, determine*.
 cōnsul, ulis, m., *consul*.
 cōnsulātus, ūs, m., *consulship*.
 cōnsūmō, ere, sūmpsī, sūmp-tus, *use up, consume*.
 contemnō, ere, temp-sī, temp-tus, *despise*.
 contendō, ere, tendī, tentum, *hurry, hasten; contend*.
 contentus, a, um, *contented*.
 contineō, ēre, uī, *confine, hold in check*.

contrā, prep. w. acc., *against, opposite.*

contrārius, a, um, *contrary to, opposite.*

controversia, ae, f., *controversy.*

contumēlia, ae, f., *insult.*

convalēscō, ere, valui, *recover, regain strength.*

conveniō, ire, venī, ventum, *come together, assemble.*

convocō, 1, *call together.*

cōpia, ae, f., *plenty; in pl.*

cōpiae, ārum, *troops, forces.*

Corinthus, ī, f., *Corinth, a city of Greece.*

Coriolānus, ī, m., *Coriolanus, a man's name.*

Coriolī, ōrum, m., *Corioli, a Latin town.*

Cornēlius, ī (iī), *Cornelius, a man's name.*

cornū, ūs, n., *horn; in military sense, wing of an army.*

corōna, ae, f., *garland.*

corpus, oris, n., *body.*

corrumpō, ere, rūpī, ruptus, *ruin; bribe.*

Corvīnus, ī, m., *Corvinus, a man's name.*

corvus, ī, m., *raven.*

cottidiē, *every day, daily.*

crās, *to-morrow.*

Crassus, ī, m., *Crassus, a man's name.*

crēber, bra, brum, *frequent, numerous.*

crēdō, ere, didī, ditum, *believe* (§ 187, II, a).

Cremera, ae, f., *Cremera, a river in Etruria.*

creō, 1, *make, beget; elect.*

crīmen, inis, n., *charge, accusation.*

crūdēlis, e, *cruel.*

culpō, 1, *blame.*

1. cum, prep. w. abl., *with.*

2. cum, conj., *when; whereupon; because, since; though; cum . . . tum, not only . . . but also* (§ 341, 3).

cunctātiō, ōnis, f., *delay.*

cupiditās, tātis, f., *desire, eagerness.*

cupidus, a, um, *fond, eager.*

cūr. *why?*

Curēs, ium, f., *Cures, a Sabine town.*

cūria, ae, f., *ward.*

Cūriātius, ī (iī); m., pl., Cūriātīi, ōrum, m., *Curiatii, an Alban family.*

Curius, ī (iī), m., *Curius, consul 290 B.C.*

cūrō, 1, *care for, take care of.*

Cursor, ōris, m., *Cursor, a man's name.*

cursus, ūs, m., *course, speed.*

cūstōdia, ae, f., *guard, a guard, custody.*

damnō, 1, *condemn; capitis damnāre, condemn to death.*

Dāmoclēs, is, m., *Damocles, a Syracusan.*

Dānuvius, ī (iī), m., *the Danube.*

Dārīus, iī, *Darius, king of Persia.*

dē, prep. w. abl., *concerning; of, from, down from.*

dēbeō, dēbere, dēbuī, dēbitus, *owe; with another verb, ought; pass., to be due.*

dēbilitō, 1, *weaken*.

dēcēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus,
withdraw; die.

decem, indecl., *ten*.

decemvirī, ōrum, m., *decemvirs*,
a board of ten men.

dēcernō, cernere, crēvi, crētus,
decree; decide (by combat),
fight.

decimus, a, um, *tenth*.

dēclārō, 1, *make clear, show*.

dēcurrō, ere, currī, cursūrus,
run down; rush, hasten.

dēditīō, ōnis, f., *surrender*.

dēdō, ere, didī, dēditus, *give*
up, surrender.

dēdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead*
away.

dēfectīō, ōnis, f., *revolt*.

dēfendō, ere, fendī, fēnsus, *de-*
fend.

dēfēnsīō, ōnis, f., *defence*.

dēflectō, ere, flexī, flexum, *turn*
aside.

deinde, *then, afterwards*.

dēlābor, ī, lāpsus sum, *sink*
down.

dēlātus, perf. pass. participle
of dēferō.

dēlectō, 1, *delight*.

dēleō, ēre, ēvī, ētus, *destroy*.

dēlīberō, 1, *deliberate, con-*
sult.

dēlīgō, ere, lēgī, lēctus, *choose*.

delphīnus, ī, m., *dolphin*.

Dēmarātus, ī, m., *Demaratus*,
a man's name.

dēmergō, ere, mersī, mersus,
sink.

dēmetō, ere, messuī, messus,
reap.

dēmīttō, ere, mīsī, missus, *let*
fall.

dēnārius, ī (īī), m., *denarius*, a
Roman coin worth about
eighteen cents.

dēnique, *finally*.

dēns, dentis, m., *tooth*.

dēnuō, *again*.

dēpopulor, āri, ātus sum, *lay*
waste.

dēprehendō, dere, dī, hēnsus,
catch.

dērīdeō, ēre, rīsī, rīsus, *laugh*
to scorn.

dēserō, ere, seruī, sertus, *aban-*
don, desert.

dēsīnō, ere, siī, situm, *cease*.

dēsistō, ere, stitī, *cease*.

dēspērō, 1, *despair, despair of*.

dēspiciō, ere, spexī, spectus,
despise.

dēsum, dēesse, dēfui, dēfutūrus,
be wanting, fail (§ 125).

dētrahō, ere, trāxi, trāctus,
snatch away.

dētrīmentum, ī, n., *loss, dam-*
age, harm.

deus, ī, m., *god*.

dēvincō, ere, vīcī, victus, *con-*
quer.

dexter, tra, trum, *right; as*
subst. (sc. manus), *right hand*.

dīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus, *say;*
utter; appoint; call.

dictātor, ōris, m., *dictator*.

diēs, ēī, m. or f., *day*.

differō, ferre, distulī, dīlātus,
differ (§ 129).

difficilis, e, *difficult*.

difficulter, adv., from adj. diffi-
cilis, *with difficulty*.

digitus, ī, m., *finger*.
 dīgnitās, tātis, f., *dignity*.
 dīgnus, a, um, *worthy*.
 dīligentia, ae, f., *diligence*.
 dīmicō, l, *contend*.
 dīmīttō, ere, mīsī, missus, *let go, dismiss, disband*.
 Dionȳsius, ī (iī), m., *Dionysius*,
 a tyrant of Syracuse.
 dīripīō, ere, ripuī, reptus. *plunder*.
 dīruō, ere, ruī, rūtus, *tear down, destroy*.
 discēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus, *depart, withdraw*.
 disciplīna, ae, f., *discipline*.
 discordia, ae, f., *strife, discord*.
 discordō, l, *be at variance, quarrel*.
 describō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus, *mark out; divide into classes*.
 dispōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *distribute*.
 dissēnsiō, ōnis, f., *disagreement*.
 dissidium, ī (iī), n., *dissension*.
 distribuō, ere, uī, ūtus, *distribute*.
 diū, adv., *a long time*.
 diūturnitās, tātis, f., *long duration*.
 dividō, ere, īsī, īsus, *divide*.
 dīvīnus, a, um, *sacred*.
 dīvītae, ārum, f. pl., *riches*.
 dō, dāre, dedī, dātus, *give, render; put, set*.
 doceō, ēre, uī, doctus, *teach; inform of*.
 dolor, ōris, m., *grief*.
 dolus, ī, m., *deceit, cunning*.

dominātiō, ōnis, f., *rule, tyranny*.
 dominus, ī, m., *master*.
 Domitius, ī (iī), m., *Domitius*,
 a man's name.
 domō, āre, uī, itus, *subdue*.
 domus, ūs, f., *house, home*
 (§ 49, 4).
 dōnec, *until*.
 dōnō, l, *present*.
 dōnum, ī, n., *gift*.
 dubitō, l, *doubt, be in doubt; hesitate, waver*.
 ducentī, ae, a, *two hundred*.
 dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead*.
 Duilius, ī (iī), m., *Duilius*, a
 man's name.
 dum, *while; as long as; until*.
 Dumnorīx, rīgis, m., *Dumnorix*,
 a chief of the Haedui.
 duo, duae, duo, *two* (§ 80, 1).
 duodecim, indecl., *twelve*.
 dūrus, a, um, *hard, severe*.
 dux, ducis, m., *leader*.
 ē, ex, prep. w. abl., *out of, of, from*; ē is not used before
 vowels or h.
 ēdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead forth*.
 efficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *make, render; do, bring about*.
 effodiō, ere, fōdī, fossus, *dig up*.
 effugiō, ere, fūgī, fugitūrus, *escape*.
 effundō, ere, fūdī, fūsus, *pour out*.
 Egeria, ae, f., *Egeria*, name of
 a nymph.
 ego, meī, *I*.
 ēgredior, gredī, gressus sum,
march out.

ēgregius, a, um, *excellent, especial.*

ēiciō, ere, jēcī, jectus, *thrust out*; sē ēicere, *rush forth.*

ējus modī, *of that kind* (§ 203, 1).

ēlābor, lābī, lāpsus sum, *glide away, escape*; *elapse.*

ēlātus, perf. partic. of *effērō.*

elephantus, ī, m., *elephant.*

emō, ere, ēmī, ēmptus, *buy.*

enim, *for*; cannot begin a sentence.

eō, adv., *thither, to that place.*

eō, īre, īvī (iī), itum, *go* (§ 132).

eōdem, *to the same place.*

Epaminōndas, ae, m., *Epaminondas*, a Theban (§ 22).

Ēpīrus, ī, f., *Epīrus.*

epulae, ārum, f. pl., *feast.*

eques, itis, m., *horseman*; in pl., *horsemen, cavalry.*

equester, tris, tre, *equestrian.*

equīnus, a, um, *of horses*; sēta equīna, *horse-hair.*

equitātus, ūs, m., *cavalry.*

equus, ī, m., *horse.*

ergā, prep. w. acc., *toward.*

ergō, *therefore.*

ēripiō, ere, uī, eptus, *snatch away, take away.*

errō, 1, *err, be mistaken.*

ēruptiō, ōnis, f., *sally.*

et, *and*; et . . . et, *both . . . and*; as adv., *also, even.*

etiam, *also*; *even.*

Etrūria, ae, f., *Etruria.*

Etrūscus, a, um, *Etruscan*; as subs., *an Etruscan.*

etsī, *although.*

ēvellō, ere, vellī, vulsus, *pull out.*

ēvertō, ere, tī, sus, *overturn, destroy.*

ex, prep. w. abl., see ē.

excēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus, *leave, depart from.*

excitō, 1, *stir up, arouse.*

exeō, īre, iī, itum, *go forth, go out* (§ 132).

exerceō, ēre, uī, itus, *exercise*; *practice.*

exercitus, ūs, m., *army.*

exhauriō, īre, hausi, haustus, *drain*; *impoverish.*

exigō, ere, ēgī, āctus, *drive out, banish.*

exiguus, a, um, *small, short.*

eximius, a, um, *extraordinary.*

exīstimō, 1, *think, consider.*

exitium, ī (iī), n., *destruction.*

exitus, ūs, m., *exit, passage.*

exorior, orīrī, ortus sum, *arise.*

expediō, īre, ivī, itus, *extricate.*

expeditus, a, um, *unencumbered, light-armed*; *easy.*

expellō, ere, pulī, pulsus, *drive out, banish.*

experior, īrī, pertus sum, *try, test.*

explōrātor, ōris, m., *scout.*

explōrō, 1, *explore, examine.*

expūgnō, 1, *take by storm.*

exquīsitus, a, um, *elaborate.*

exsilium, ī (iī), n., *exile.*

exsistō, ere, stitī, *arise.*

expectō, 1, *expect, await.*

exstinguō, ere, stīnxī, stīnctus, *destroy*; in pass., *be put to death, die.*

extrā, prep. w. acc., *outside, beyond.*

extrahō, ere, trāxī, trāctus, *extract, draw forth.*

extrēmus, a, um, *extreme. outermost; end of* (§ 73, 2).

Fabius, ī (iī), m., *Fabius, a man's name; Fabiī, ōrum, m. pl., Fabii, a Roman gens.*

Fabricius, ī (iī), m., *Fabricius.*

fābula, ae, f., *fable.*

facile, *easily.*

facilis, e, *easy.*

facinus, inoris, n., *crime, deed.*

faciō, ere, fēcī, factus, *make, do, pass. irreg.* (§ 131).

factiō, ōnis, f., *faction.*

facultās, tātis, f., *supply; pl., means, resources.*

Faleriī, ōrum, m., *Falerii, a city.*

Faliscī, ōrum, m., *Faliscans, inhabitants of Falerii.*

falx, falcis, f., *sickle.*

fāma, ae, f., *reputation, report.*

famēs, is, f., *hunger; abl. sing. irreg. famē.*

familiāritās, tātis, f., *intimacy.*

familia, ae, f., *household, family.*

famula, ae, f., *servant; slave.*

fascis, is, m., *bundle.*

fātum, ī, n., *fate.*

faucēs, ium, f. pl., *throat. jaws.*

Faustulus, ī, m., *Faustulus, a man's name.*

faveō, ēre, fāvī, fautūrus, *favor.*

favor, ōris, m., *favor, good will.*

fēlēs, is, f., *cat.*

fēliciter, *successfully.*

fēlīx, gen. fēlīcis, *fortunate, happy.*

fēmina, ae, f., *woman.*

fera, ae, f., *wild beast.*

ferāx, gen. ferācis, *fertile.*

ferē, *almost, about, practically, generally.*

ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *bear, carry, bring; lift, raise; lend (of help); say* (§ 129).

ferrum, ī, n., *iron; sword.*

ferveō, ēre, buī, *grow hot.*

fēstum, ī, n., *festival.*

fidēs, ēī, f., *fidelity, loyalty, protection; confidence, allegiance.*

fidō, ere, fīsus sum, *semi-dep., trust* (§ 187, II, a).

fidūcia, ae, f., *confidence.*

fīlia, ae, f., *daughter* (§ 21, 2, e).

fīlius, ī (iī), m., *son.*

fīniō, ire, īvī, itus, *finish, terminate.*

fīnis, is, m., *end, boundary; in pl., territory.*

fīnitimus, a, um, *neighboring.*

fīō, fierī, factus sum, *become, be made; occur, happen; pass. of faciō* (§ 131).

firmiter (fīrmus, fīrmissimē), *firmly.*

fīrmus, a, um, *firm, strong.*

flāgitō, l, *demand.*

flamma, ae, f., *flame, fire.*

flectō, ere, xī, xus, *bend. induce.*

flētus, ūs, m., *weeping.*

flūmen, inis, n., *river.*

fluvius, ī (iī), m., *river.*

focus, ī, m., *hearth.*

foedus, eris, n., *treaty*.

fore, fut. infin. of sum (p. 57, footnote 3).

forte, *by chance*.

fortis, e, *brave*.

fortiter, *bravely*.

fortūna, ae, f., *fortune*; pl.

fortūnae, ārum, f., *fortune* (possessions).

fortūnātus, a, um, *lucky*.

forum, ī, n., *forum*; *market-place*.

fossa, ae, f., *ditch, trench*.

frangō, ere, frēgī, frāctus, *break*.

frāter, tris, m., *brother*.

frūmentum, ī, n., *grain*.

fruo, ī, *enjoy* (§ 218, 1).

frūstrā, adv., *in vain*.

fuga, ae, f., *flight*.

fugiō, ere, fūgī, fugitūrus, *flee, escape from*.

fugō, 1, *put to flight*.

fulmen, inis, n., *thunderbolt*.

funditor, ōris, m., *slinger*.

fundō, ere, fūdī, fūsus, *pour, pour out*; of troops, *to rout*.

furcula, ae, f., *fork*; Furculae Caudinae, *Caudine Forks*.

Fūrius, ī (iī), m., *Furius*, a man's name.

fūrtum, ī, n., *theft*.

futūrus, a, um, *future participle of sum*.

Gāius, ī, m., *Gaius*, a man's name. (Abbreviated C.)

Galba, ae, m., *Galba*, a man's name.

Gallia, ae, f., *Gaul*.

gallīna, ae, f., *hen*.

Gallus, ī, m., *a Gaul*.

gemini, ōrum, m. pl., *twins*.

gener, erī, m., *son-in-law*.

Genēva, ae, f., *Geneva*, a town of the Allobroges.

gēns, gentis, f., *tribe*; *gens* (division of the Roman people).

genus, eris, n., *race, stock, family*; *kind*.

Germānī, ōrum, m. pl., *Germans*.

gerō, ere, gessī, gestus, *carry, wear, wage, perform*; of an office, *hold*.

gignō, ere, genuī, genitus, *beget, bring forth*; pass., *be born*.

gladius, ī (iī), m., *sword*.

Gnaeus, ī, m., *Gnaeus*, a man's name. (Abbreviated Cn.)

gradus, ūs, m., *step*.

Graecia, ae, f., *Greece*.

Graecus, ī, m., *a Greek*.

grātia, ae, f., *influence*.

grātus, a, um, *pleasing, welcome, grateful*.

gravis, e, *heavy, difficult*; *severe, serious*.

grūs, gruis, f., *crane*.

habeō, ēre, habuī, habitus, *have, possess, hold*.

habitō, 1, *dwell*.

Haeduī, ōrum, m., *Haedui*, a Gallic tribe.

haedus, ī, m., *kid*.

Hamilcar, caris, m., *Hamilcar*, a man's name.

Hannibal, balis, m., *Hannibal*, a man's name.

hasta, ae, f., *spear*.

haud, *not*.

Helvētīi, ōrum, m., *Helvetii*, a Gallic tribe.

Herennius, ī (iī), m., *Herennius*, a man's name.

hiberna, ōrum, n. pl., *winter quarters*.

Hiberus, ī, m., *the Hiberus* (modern *Ebro*), a river in Spain.

1. hīc, haec, hōc, pron., *this*.

2. hīc, adv., *here, at this place*.

hiemō, 1, *pass the winter*.

hiems, is, f., *winter*.

Hierō, ōnis, m., *Hiero*, ruler of Syracuse.

hinc, *hence*; hinc . . . hinc, *on this side . . . on that side*.

Hispania, ae, f., *Spain*.

homō, minis, c., *man*.

honestās, tātis, f., *integrity*.

honor, ōris, m., *honor*.

honōrificē, *honorably, with respect*.

hōra, ae, f., *hour*.

Horātius, ī (iī), m., *Horatius*, a man's name; Horātii, ōrum, *Horatii*, a Roman family.

hortor, ārī, ātus sum, *exhort, urge, encourage*.

Hostilius, ī (iī), m., *Hostilius*, a man's name.

hostis, is, c., *enemy*; especially frequent in pl., *the enemy*.

hūc, *hither*.

hūmānus, a, um, *human*.

ibi, *there, in that place*.

(icō), ere, icī, ictus, *strike*.

idcircō, *therefore*.

īdem, eadem. idem, *the same*.

īdōlon, ī, n., *spectre*.

īdōneus, a, um, *suitable*.

igitur, *therefore, accordingly*; now; (stands usually after first word in clause).

ignāvus, a, um, *cowardly*.

īgnis, is, m., *fire*.

ignōminia, ae, f., *ignominy, disgrace*.

ille, illa, illud, *that; that one; he, she, it*.

imāgo, inis, f., *image, ghost*.

imbēcillis, e, *weak, poor*.

imber, imbris, m., *rain-storm*.

immortālis, e, *immortal*.

impedīmentum. ī, n., *hindrance*; in pl., *baggage*.

impediō, īre, īvī (iī), ītus, *impede, hinder*.

imperātor, tōris, m., *commander*.

imperītus, a, um, *inexperienced*.

imperium, ī (iī), n., *rule, sway*.

imperō, 1, *command; demand; order; reign; levy*.

impetus (ūs), m., *attack* (§ 57, 4).

implōrō, 1, *entreat*.

impōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *place upon*.

improbō, 1, *disapprove, reject*.

īmus, a, um, *lowest* (§ 73, 2).

in. prep. w. abl., *in, on*, denoting rest in a place; w. acc., *into, in, against, to, toward*.

inaequē, *unfairly*.

incendō, ere, cendī, cēnsus, *set on fire*.

incertus, a, um, *uncertain*.
 incidō, ere, ī, *fall upon; fall in with*.
 incipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *begin*.
 incitō, 1, *urge on, encourage*.
 inclūdō, ere, sī, sus, *shut in*.
 incognitus, a, um, *unknown*.
 incohō, 1, *begin*.
 incola, ae, m., *inhabitant*.
 incolō, ere, coluī, cultus, *inhabit*.
 incolumis, e, *unharméd, uninjured*.
 incommodum, ī, n., *disaster*.
 incursiō, ōnis, f., *incursion, attack*.
 indicō, ere, dīxī, dictus, *proclaim, appoint; with bellum, to declare war*.
 indolēs, is, f., *nature; character*.
 indūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead in; draw in; draw*.
 ineō, īre, iī, itus, *enter upon; cōnsilium inīre, form a plan* (§ 132).
 inermis, e, *unarmed*.
 inferior, us, *lower, inferior* (§ 73, 2).
 inferō, ferre, tulī, illātus, *bring upon, bring against; produce* (§ 129).
 infēstus, a, um, *hostile*.
 infimus, a, um, *superl. of inferior* (§ 73, 2).
 infirmus, a, um, *weak*.
 inflō, 1, *blow out, inflate*.
 infrendō, ere, *gnash*.
 ingēns, gen., ingentis, *huge*.
 ingenuus, a, um, *free-born*.

inhaereō, ēre, haesī, haesūrus, *stick fast*.
 inhiō, 1, *be eager for* (lit. *gape for*), (§ 187, III).
 inimicus, a, um, *hostile*.
 inimicus, ī, m., a (personal) *enemy*.
 initium, ī (iī), n., *beginning*.
 injūria, ae, f., *wrong, injustice*.
 innectō, ere, nexuī, nexus, *bind*.
 ianuō, ere, uī, ūtus, *beckon*.
 inopia, ae, f., *lack, need*.
 inquam; 3d sing. inquit; 3d pl. inquiunt, *say* (inserted between words of a direct quotation). (§ 134).
 insidiae, ārum, f. pl., *ambush; plot; treachery*.
 insīgnis, e, *distinguished*.
 insiliō, īre, uī, leap upon.
 insolēns, gen., īnsolentis, *insolent*.
 īnstāns, pres. participle of īnstō.
 īnstār, n., indecl., *like, equal*.
 īnstituō, ere, uī, ūtus, *institute, appoint*.
 īnstitūtum, ī, n., *institution*.
 īnstō, āre, itī, *press on, be eager*.
 īnstruō, ere, strūxī, strūctus, *draw up, arrange; fit out, furnish, provide*.
 īnsula, ae, f., *island*.
 intellegō, ere, lēxī, lēctus, *know, understand*.
 intendō, ere, dī, tum, *stretch; fix*.
 inter, prep. w. acc., *among, between, in the midst of*.
 intercipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *take away*.
 interdum, *at times, sometimes*.

intereā, in the meanwhile.

intereō, ire, iī, itūrus, perish.

interest, it concerns, impers. from intersum.

interficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, kill.

intericiō, ere, jēcī, jectus, throw between.

interim, in the meanwhile.

interimō, ere, ēmī, ēmptus, kill.

interior, ius, inner (§ 73, 1).

interiōra, um, n. pl., inner parts, places.

interrēgnum, ī, n., interregnum.

interrogō, 1, ask.

intersum, esse, fuī, futūrus, be present at.

intrā, prep. w. acc., within.

intrō, 1, enter.

intus, adv., within.

invādō, ere, vāsī, vāsus, attack.

inveniō, ire, vēnī, ventus, find.

invicem, in turn.

invideō, ēre, vīdī, vīsum, envy.

invidia, ae, f., envy.

invīsus, a, um, hated, hateful.

invītō, 1, invite.

invītus, a, um, unwilling.

ipse, a, um, self.

irrideō, ēre, rīsī, rīsus, deride, ridicule.

irritō, 1, urge on, tempt.

is, ea, id, that; he, she, it; pl. they.

iste, a, ud, that; that of yours. ita, so.

Italia, ae, f., Italy.

Italus, a, um, Italian; as noun, m., an Italian.

itaque, accordingly, and so.

iter, itineris, n., journey;

march; way; iter facere, to march; travel.

iterum, again.

jaceō, ēre, uī, itūrus, lie, recline. jam, already.

Jāniculum, ī, n., the hill Janiculum.

jubeō, ēre, jussī, jussus, order; bid.

jūdicō, 1, judge, adjudge.

jugum, ī, n., yoke; ridge (of mountains).

Jūlius, ī (iī), m., Julius, a man's name.

jumentum, ī, n., beast of burden.

jungō, ere, jūnxī, jūnctus, join; societātem jungere, form a partnership.

Jūnius, ī (iī), m., Junius, a man's name.

Juppiter, Jovis, m., Jupiter.

Jūra, ae, m., the Jura, chain of mountains on west of Switzerland.

jūrō, 1, swear, take oath.

jūs, jūris, n., right, power.

jūs jūrandum, jūris jūrandī, n., oath.

jūstus, a, um, just.

juvenca, ae, f., heifer.

juvenis, is, m., a young man.

Kalendae, ārum, f. pl., Kalends (first of the month).

L., abbreviation of Lūcius, Lucius, a man's name.

Labiēnus, ī, m., Labienus, a famous lieutenant of Caesar.

labor, ōris, m., labor, exertion.

labōrō, 1, *toil*; *suffer*; in battle,
be hard pressed.

Lacedaemonius, a, um, *Spartan*;
subs. a *Spartan*.

lacerō, 1, *mangle*, *tear in pieces*.

laccessō, ere, cessivī (iī), itus,
harass.

lacus, ūs, m., *lake*.

laetus, a, um, *glad*, *joyful*.

Laevīnus, ī, m., *Laevinus*, a
man's name.

laniō, 1, *tear in pieces*.

lapis, idis, m., *stone*.

Latīnus, ī, m., *Latinus*, a man's
name; also a *Latin*.

Latium, ī (iī), n., *Latium*, a
part of Italy.

lātrō, 1, *bark*.

lātus, a, um, *broad*, *wide*.

laudō, 1, *praise*.

laus, laudis, f., *praise*.

Lāvīnia, ae, f., *Lavinia*, wife
of Aeneas.

Lāvinium, ī (iī), n., *Lavinium*, a
town.

laxō, 1, *loosen*.

lectus, ī, m., *couch*.

lēgātiō, ōnis, f., *embassy*.

lēgātus, ī, m., *lieutenant*; *en-*
voy.

legiō, ōnis, f., *legion*.

legō, ere, lēgī, lēctus, *choose*;
read.

Lentulus, ī, m., *Lentulus*, a
man's name.

lentus, a, um, *sluggish*, *slow*.

leō, ōnis, m., *lion*.

lētālis, e, *fatal*.

levis, e, *light*.

lēx, lēgis, f., *law*.

liber, brī, m., *book*.

liber, libera, liberum, *free*.

liberī, ōrum, m. pl., *children*
(free-born).

liberō, 1, *free*; *acquit*.

libertās, tātis, f., *liberty*.

licet, impers., *it is permitted*
(§ 138).

līgneus, a, um, *wooden*.

Lilybaeum, ī, n., *Lilybaeum*, a
promontory of Sicily.

litterae, ārum, f. pl., *a letter*.

litterārius, a, um, *of or belong-*
ing to reading and writing.

lītus, oris, n., *shore*.

locus, ī, m., *place*; *family*; pl.,
loca, n., rarely locī, m.

longē, adv., *far*.

longitūdō, inis, f., *length*.

longus, a, um, *long*.

loquor, loquī, locūtus sum,
speak.

Lūcius, ī (iī), m., *Lucius*, a
man's name.

Lucrētia, ae, f., *Lucretia*, a
woman's name.

Lucrētius, ī (iī), m., *Lucretius*,
a man's name.

lūdus, ī, m., *game*, *school*; pl.,
lūdi, ōrum, m., (*public*)
games.

lūgeō, ēre. lūxī, lūctus, *mourn*.

lūmen, inis, n., *light*.

lūna, ae, f., *moon*.

lupa, ae, f., *she-wolf*.

lupus, ī, m., *wolf*.

lūstrō, 1. *review* (an army).

Lutātius, ī (iī), m., *Lutatius*, a
man's name.

lūx, lūcis, f., *light*.

Lysander, drī, m., *Lysander*, a
Spartan commander.

M., abbreviation for **Mārcus**, **ī**, m., *Marcus*, a man's name.

magis, *more, rather*, comp. of **māgnopere**.

magister, **trī**, m., *master*; **magister equitum**, *master of the horse*.

magistrātus, **ūs**, m., *magistrate*.

māgnificentia, **ae**, f., *splendor*.

māgnitūdō, **inis**, f., *size*.

māgnopere, *greatly, earnestly* (§ 77, 1).

māgnus, **a, um**, *large, great*.

mājor, *larger, greater*, comp. of **māgnus**; **mājor nātū**, *elder* (lit. *greater as to birth*).

mājōrēs, **um**, m. (sc. **nātū**), *ancestors*.

male, *adv.*, *badly, ill* (§ 77, 1).

maledicō, **ere**, **dixī**, **dictus**, *rail at*.

maleficus, **ī**, m., *evil doer*.

mālō, **mālle**, **māluī**, *prefer* (§ 130).

malus, **a, um**, *bad*.

mandātum, **ī**, n., *command, order*.

mandō, **1**, *intrust, assign*.

maneō, **ēre**, **mānsī**, **mānsūrus**, *remain*.

Mānlius, **ī** (ii), m., *Manlius*, a man's name.

Mantinēa, **ae**, f., *Mantineia*, a city in Arcadia.

manus, **ūs**, f., *hand*; in military sense, *band, force*.

Mārcellus, **ī**, m., *Marcellus*, a man's name.

Mārcius, **ī** (ii), m., *Marcus*, a man's name.

mare, **is**, n., *sea*.

maritimus, **a, um**, *of the sea, maritime*.

maritus, **ī**, m., *husband*.

Mārs, **Mārtis**, m., the god *Mars*.

māssa, **ae**, f., *mass*.

Massilia, **ae**, f., *Marseilles*.

māter, **tris**, f., *mother*.

mātrimōnium, **ī** (ii), n., *marriage*; in **mātrimōnium dare**, *to give in marriage* (of the father); in **mātrimōnium dūcere**, *to take in marriage* (of the husband).

mātrōna, **ae**, f., *matron*.

mātūrus, **a, um**, *ripe*.

māximē, *especially*, sup. of **māgnopere**.

māximus, **a, um**, *greatest*, superl. of **māgnus**.

medicus, **ī**, m., *physician*.

medius, **a, um**, *middle, the middle of*.

mehercule, *gracious! I tell you, lit. (so help) me Hercules!*

melior, **ius**, *better*, comp. of **bonus**.

membrum, **ī**, n., *member* (of the body).

meminī, **isse**, *remember* (§ 133).

memoria, **ae**, f., *memory, recollection*.

Menēnius, **ī** (ii), m., *Menenius*, a man's name.

mēns, **mentis**, f., *mind*.

mēnsa, **ae**, f., *table*.

mēnsis, **is**, m., *month*.

mercēs, **ēdis**, f., *price, reward*.

mercōr, **ārī**, **ātus sum**, *purchase*.

mereō, **ēre**, **meruī**, **meritus**, *deserve*.

mereor, **ērī**, **itus sum**, *deserve*.

mergō, ere, mersī, mersus, *sink*.

Messalla, ae, m., *Messalla*.

metō, ere, messuī, messus, *reap, mow*.

Mettius Fufetius, Mettī (iī)

Fufetī (iī), m., *Mettius Fufetius*, a man's name.

meus, a, um, *my*.

migrō, l. *move, move away*.

mīles, itis, m., *soldier*.

mīliārium, ī (iī), n., *milestone*.

militāris, e, *military*.

militia, ae, f., *military service*.

mille, indecl.; pl. millia, ium, *thousand* (§ 80, 5).

minimē, *least* (§ 77, 1).

minimus, a, um, superl. of parvus.

minor, *less*, comp. of parvus; minor nātū, *younger*.

minus, adv., *less* (§ 77, 1).

mīror, ārī, ātus sum, *wonder, admire*.

miseret, ēre, uit (§ 138), *it excites pity* (§ 209).

misericordia, ae, f., *pity*.

mittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *send; hurl*.

modo, *only; just, just now; as conj., provided that*.

modus, ī, m., *manner, way, kind*.

moenia, ium, n. pl., *walls* (of a city).

molliō, ire, ivī, itus, *soften*.

moneō, ēre, monuī, monitus, *advise, warn*.

monitus, ūs, m., *advice*.

mōns, montis, m., *mountain*.

mōnstrō, l. *show*.

mora, ae, f., *delay*.

morbus, ī, m., *disease*.

mорий, ī, mortuus sum, *die*.

moror, ārī, morātus sum, *tarry, delay*.

mors, mortis, f., *death*.

morsus, ūs, m., *bite*.

mortuus, a, um, *dead*.

mōs, mōris, m., *custom; pl., mōrēs, character*.

Mosa, ae, f., the river *Meuse*.

mōtus, ūs, m., *revolt*.

moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *move; touch*.

mox, *presently; soon; afterward*.

Mūcius, ī (iī), m., *Mucius*, a man's name.

mulier, mulieris, f., *woman*.

multitūdō, inis, f., *multitude*.

multō, *by much*, abl. of multum.

multus, a, um, *much; pl., many*.

mūniō, ire, ivī (iī), itus, *fortify*.

mūnitiō, ōnis, f., *fortification*.

mūnus, eris, n., *reward*.

mūrus, ī, m., *wall*.

mūs, mūris, c., *mouse*.

nam, *for*.

nancīscor, ī, nactus sum, *procure*.

nārrō, l, *tell*.

nāscor, ī, nātus sum, *be born*.

nātiō, ōnis, f., *nation, tribe*.

natō, l, *swim*.

nātūra, ae, f., *nature*.

nātus, ī, m., *child, son*.

(nātus, ūs), m., only in the abl. sing., nātū, *as to birth* (in phrases expressing age),

nāvālis, e, *naval*.

nāvis, is, f., *ship, boat*.

nē, *not; lest; that . . . not; from* (after verbs of *hindering*); nē . . . quidem, *not even*; emphatic negative, emphasizing the expression placed between nē and quidem.

-ne, enclitic interrog. particle, asking for information.

nec (neque), *nor*.

necesse est, impers., *it is necessary*.

neglegō, ere, lēxī, lēctus, *neglect*.

negō, 1, *deny; say "no."*

negōtium, ī (iī), n., *business; trouble*.

nēmō, c., defective noun, *no one*; acc. nēminem, dat. nēminī; other cases lacking.

nepōs, ōtis, m., *grandson*.

Neptūnus, ī, m., the god *Nep-tune*.

neque (nec), *nor, and not*.

neuter, tra, trum, *neither* (§ 66).

nihil, indecl., *nothing*; as adv., *not at all*.

nihilō, abl., *by nothing*; nihilōminus, *none the less*.

nisi, *unless, except*.

nōbilis, e, *noble*.

nōbilitās, tātis, f., *nobility*.

noceō, ēre, nocuī, nocitūrus, *in-jure, harm*.

nocturnus, a, um, *at night*.

nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, *be unwilling* (§ 130).

nōmen, inis, n., *name*.

nōminātim, *by name*.

nōn, *not*; nōn solum . . . sed etiam, *not only . . . but also*.

nōnāgēsīmus, a, um, *nineti-eth*.

nōndum, *not yet*.

nōnne, interrog. particle, expecting answer "yes."

nōnnūllus, a, um, *some*.

nōscō, ere, nōvī, *become acquainted with*; the perfect has present meaning: *I know*.

noster, tra, trum, *our*.

notābilis, e, *notable*.

novem, indecl., *nine*.

novus, a, um, *new*.

nox, noctis, f., *night*.

nūbō, ere, nūpsī, nūpta, *veil one's self* (for the bridegroom); *marry*, used only of the woman.

nūllus, a, um, *no* (§ 66).

num, interrog. particle expecting answer "no"; in indirect questions, *whether*.

Numa Pompilius, Numae Pompilī (iī), *Numa Pompilius*, second king of Rome.

numerus, ī, m., *number*.

Numitor, ōris, m., *Numitor*, grandfather of Romulus and Remus.

numquam, *never*.

nunc, *now*.

nuncupō, 1, *name, call*.

nūntiō, 1, *announce, report*.

nūntius, ī (iī), m., *messenger*.

nūtriō, īre, īvī, ītus, *nurse, take care of*.

nympha, ae, f., *nymph*.

ob, prep. w. acc., *on account of*.
 obeō, ire, iī, itus, *meet*; also
 used for *mortem obire* (lit.,
meet death), *die*.

oberrō, 1, *wander about*.

obligō, 1, *lay under obligation*.

oblīvīscor, ī, oblītus sum, *forget*.

oboediō, ire, ivī, itum, *obey*.

obruō, ere, ruī, rutus, *overwhelm*.

obsecrō, 1, *entreat*.

obses, idis, c., *hostage*.

obsideō, ēre, sēdī, sessus, *blockade, block, throng*.

obsidiō, ōnis, f., *siege*.

obstruō, ere, ūxī, ūctus, *obstruct, block*.

obtestor, ārī, ātus sum, *adjure*.

obteneō, ēre, uī, tentus, *occupy, hold, obtain, secure; prevail*.

occaecō, 1, *blind*.

occāsiō, ōnis, f., *occasion, opportunity*.

occīdō, ere, occīdī. occīsus, *kill*.

occupō, 1, *take possession of, seize; occupy*.

occurrō, ere, currī, cursum, *run to meet*.

octāvus, a, um, *eighth*; octāvus decimus, *eighteenth*.

octingentī, ae, a, *eight hundred*.

Octodūrus, ī. m., *Octodurus, a city of the Veragri*.

octōgintā, indecl., *eighty*.

oculus. ī. m., *eye*.

ōdī, ōdisse, *hate* (§ 133).

offerō, ferre, obtulī, oblātus, *offer*; sē offerre, *volunteer*.

offīcium, ī (iī), n., *duty*.

ōlim, *formerly*.

omnīnō, adv., *altogether*; with negatives, *at all*.

omnis, e, *all, every*.

onerārius, a, um, *burden-bearing*; nāvēs onerāriae, *transports*.

opera, ae, f., *assistance*.

opīniō, ōnis, f., *opinion, expectation*.

oportet, ēre, oportuit, *it behooves* (§ 138, II).

oppidum, ī, n., *town, walled town*.

opportūnus, a, um, *fit, opportune*.

opprimō, ere, pressī, pressus, *overwhelm*.

oppūgnō, 1, *attack, assault*.

(ops) opis, f. (nom. sing. is not used), *power, help*; in pl., *resources*.

optimē, sup. of bene (§ 77, 1).

optimus, a, um, sup. of bonus (§ 72).

optiō, ōnis, f., *choice*.

optō, 1, *desire*.

opus, indecl., n., *need*; opus est, *it is necessary*.

opus. eris, n., *work*; fortification.

ōra, ae, f., *coast*.

ōrāculum, ī, n., *oracle*.

ōrātiō. ōnis, f., *speech*.

ōrātor, ōris, m., *orator; envoy*.

orbis, orbis, m., *circle*; orbis terrārum, *the world*.

ōrdinō. 1. *institute*.

ōrdō, inis, m., *rank*.

Orgetorīx, īgis. m., *Orgetorix, an Helvetian chief*.

orior, orīrī, ortus sum, *arise*.

ōrnō, 1, *adorn*.

ōrō, 1, *beseech*.

ortus, perf. participle of orior.

os, ossis, n., *bone*.

ostendō, ere, tendī, tentus,
show, explain.

ostentum, ī, n., *prodigy, wonder*.

Ōstia, ae, f., *Ostia*, a Latin town at mouth of the Tiber.

ōstium, ī (iī), n., *mouth*.

ōtiōsus, a, um, *at ease, free*.

ovis, ovis, f., *sheep*.

ōvum, ī, n., *egg*.

P., abbreviation of Pūblius.

pābulum, ī, n., *forage, food* (of animals).

paene, *almost, nearly*.

paenitet, ēre, paenituit, impers.,
it causes regret (§ 138, II).

palūs, lūdis, f., *marsh*.

pandō, ere, pandī, passus, un-
fold, open.

Papīrius, ī (iī), m., *Papirius*,
a man's name.

pār, gen. paris, *equal*; with
dat., *a match for*.

parcō, ere, pepercī, parsūrus,
spare (§ 187, II, a).

pariō, ere, peperī, partus, *bring forth*; *lay* (an egg).

parō, 1, *prepare, get ready, procure*; *win*.

pars, partis, f., *part*; *side*.

parum, indecl., *little, too little*.

parvus, a, um, *small*.

pāscō, ere, pāvī, pāstus, *feed*; deponent, pāscor, pāscī, pāstus sum, *graze*.

passus, ūs, m., *pace* (five feet).
pāstor, ōris, m., *herdsman, shepherd*.

patefaciō, ere, fēcī, factus,
open.

pateō, ēre, uī, *lie open*.

pater, patris, m., *father*.

paternus, a, um, *paternal*; of
one's father.

patior, ī, passus sum, *suffer*; *allow*.

patria, ae, f., *country, fatherland*.

patrimōnium, ī (iī), n., *inheritance, property*.

paucī, ae, a, *few*; used only in
pl.

paucitās, ātis, f., *fewness, small number*.

paulō, abl., *by a little*.

paulum, *a little*.

pāx, ācis, f., *peace*.

pecūnia, ae, f., *money*.

pedes, itis, m., *foot-soldier*; in
pl., *infantry*.

peditātus, ūs, m., *infantry*.

pelliciō, ere, lexī, lectus, *allure, entice*.

pellis, is, f., *skin*.

pellō, ere, pepulī, pulsus, *drive*; *drive out, banish*; *rout, defeat*.

Peloponnēsus, ī, f., *Peloponnesus*, the southern part of Greece.

pendeō, ēre, *hang*.

per, prep. w. acc., *through, by means of, through the instrumentality of*; *on account of*; *during*.

percontor, ārī, ātus sum, *ask*.

percutiō, ere, cussī, cussus, *strike.*

perdō, ere, didī, ditus, *lose.*

perducō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *conduct.*

pereō, ire, iī, itūrus, *perish* (§ 132).

perferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *carry through, convey, endure.*

perficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *accomplish.*

perfidia, ae, f., *treachery.*

perfuga, ae, m., *deserter.*

perfugiō, ere, fūgī, fugitūrus, *flee.*

pergō, ere, perrēxī, perrēctus, *proceed.*

periculum, ī, n., *danger.*

permittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *permit, grant, cede* (§ 187, II, a).

permūtatiō, ōnis, f., *exchange.*

perpetuus, a, um, *perpetual.*

Persae, ārum, m. pl., *Persians.*

persequor, ī, secūtus sum, *follow up.*

persuādeō, ēre, suāsī, suāsum, *persuade.*

perterreō, ēre, uī, itus, *terrify.*

perturbō, 1, *confuse, agitate.*

pervenio, ire, vēnī, ventum, *come, arrive.*

pēs, pedis, m., *foot.*

petō, ere, ivī (ii), itus, *seek, request; attack.*

philosophus, ī, m., *philosopher.*

Pīsō, ōnis, m., *Piso, a man's name.*

placeō, ēre, uī, itūrus, *please.*

placidus, a, um, *peaceful.*

plānitiēs, ēī, f., *plain.*

plēbs, plēbis, f., *common people.*

plēnus, a, um, *full.*

plērīque, aequē, aequē, *most.*

plūrēs, a, *more; several; plural* of plūs (§ 70).

plūrimus, a, um, *sup. of multus* (§ 72).

plūs, comp. of multus (§§ 70, 72).

poena, ae, f., *penalty, punishment.*

Poenus, a, um, *Carthaginian.*

polliceor, ērī, itus sum, *promise.*

Pompējus, Pompēī, m., *Pompey, a man's name.*

Pompilius, ī (ii), m., *Pompilius, a man's name.*

pondus, eris, n., *weight.*

pōnō ere, posui, positus, *put; place; establish; castra pōnere, pitch a camp.*

pōns, pontis, m., *bridge.*

Pontius, ī (ii), m., *Pontius, a man's name.*

populus, ī, m., *people.*

porrigō, ere, rēxī, rēctus, *stretch out.*

Porsena, ae, m., *Porsena, a king of Etruria.*

porta, ae, f., *gate.*

portō, 1, *carry.*

portus, ūs, m., *harbor.*

poscō, ere, poposcī, *demand.*

possessiō, ōnis, f., *possession.*

possideō, ēre, sēdī, sessus, *possess.*

possum, posse, potuī, *be able, can* (§ 126).

post, adv., *afterward.*

post, prep. with acc., *after*; *behind*.

posteā, *afterward*.

posterus, a, um, *following* (§ 73, 2); posterī, ōrum, m., *descendants*.

postquam, conj., *after*.

postrēmō, *finally*.

postrīdiē, adv., *on the next day*.

postulō, 1, *demand*.

Postumius, ī (iī), m., *Postumius*, a man's name.

potēns, entis, pres. participle of possum, used as adj., *powerful*.

potestās, ātis, f., *power*.

potior, irī, itus sum, *gain possession of*.

praecēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus, *go ahead*.

praecipio, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *enjoin*.

praecipitō, 1, *hurl down headlong*.

praeda, ae, f., *booty*.

praedō, ōnis, m., *robber*.

praeferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *choose, prefer* (§ 129).

praeficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *put in charge, place in command* (§ 187, III).

praemium, ī (iī), n., *reward*.

Praeneste, is, n., *Praeneste*, a Latin town.

praesaepe, is, n., *manger*.

praesēns, praesentis, *present*, pres. participle of praesum, used as adj.

praesidium, ī (iī), n., *garri-son*.

praestāns, gen., stantis, *eminent, excellent*.

praestantia, ae, f., *preëminence*.

praestō, āre, itī, itus, *perform, show*.

praesum, esse, fuī, *be in charge of* (§ 125).

praeter, prep. w. acc., *except, besides*.

praetereā, *besides*.

praetereō, ire, iī, itūrus, *pass by*.

praetor, ōris, m., *praetor*.

prātum, ī, n., *meadow*.

premō, ere, pressī, pressus, *press, crowd*.

pretium, ī (iī), n., *price*.

(prex, precis), f., *prayer* (nom. and gen. sing. not used).

prīmō, fir t, *firstly*.

primum, *first, for the first time*.

prīmus, a, um, *first*; superl. of comp. prior (§ 73, 1).

prīnceps, ipis, m., *chief*.

prior, us, *former, before* (another).

Priscus, ī, m., *Priscus*, a man's name.

prīstinus, a, um, *former, pristine*.

priusquam, *before*.

prīvātus, a, um, *private*; as noun. prīvātus, ī, m., *a private citizen*.

prō, prep. w. abl., *before, in front of; for, instead of*.

probō, 1, *approve*.

Procās, ae, m., *Procas*, a king of Alba (§ 22).

prōcēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus, *advance*.

procul, *far*.

prōcūrō, 1, *care for, have charge of.*

prōcurrō, ere, cucurrī, cursum, *run forward.*

prōditor, ōris, m., *traitor.*

proelium, ī (iī), n., *battle.*

prōferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *carry in front.*

proficiscor, ī, profectus sum, *set out.*

profugiō, ere, fūgī, fugitūrus, *flee, escape; flee for refuge.*

prōgredior, ī, gressus sum, *advance, go forward.*

prohibeō, ēre, uī, itus, *keep away, keep off.*

prōiciō, ere, jēcī, jectus, *throw forward; cast.*

prōmissus, a, um, *flowing.*

prōmittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *promise.*

prōmunturium, ī (iī), n., *promontory.*

prōpāgō, 1, *propagate, continue.*

properō, 1, *hasten.*

propior, *nearer; comp. of prope (§ 73).*

prōpōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *propose.*

propter, prep. w. acc., *on account of.*

prōspectō, 1, *look out upon.*

prōsum, prōdesse, prōfuī, prōfutūrus, *benefit (§ 125).*

prōtinus, *forthwith, straightway.*

prōvideō, ēre, vidī, vīsus, *provide, take care.*

prōvincia, ae, f., *province.*

prōvocātiō, ōnis, f., *challenge.*

prōvocō, 1, *challenge.*

proximus, a, um, *nearest, next (§ 73, 1).*

prūdēns, *wise, sensible.*

Pūblicola, ae, m., *Publicola, a man's name.*

pūblicus, a, um, *public.*

Pūblius, ī (iī), m., *Publius, a man's name.*

puer, ī, m., *boy.*

puerīlis, e, *youthful.*

pueritia, ae, f., *boyhood.*

pūgna, ae, f., *battle.*

pūgnō, 1, *fight.*

pulcher, chra, chrum, *beautiful, glorious.*

pullus, ī, m., *nestling.*

pulsus, perf. pass. participle of pellō.

Pulvillus, ī, m., *Pulvillus, a man's name.*

Pūnicus, a, um, *Punic.*

pūniō, īre, īvī, ītus, *punish.*

pūpillus, ī, m., *ward.*

pusillus, a, um, *weak.*

putō, 1, *think.*

Pyrrhus, ī, m., *Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.*

quā, adv., *where.*

quadrāgēsīmus, a, um, *fortieth.*

quadrāgintā, indecl., *forty.*

quadrīngentēsīmus, a, um, *four hundredth.*

quaerō, ere, quaesīvī, quaesītus, *inquire; seek.*

quālis, e, rel., *as; such as; interrog., of what sort?*

1. quam, *how?*

2. quam, *than.*

quamquam, *although.*

quamvīs, *though, although.*

quandō, interrog., *when?*
 quantum, *how much?*
 quantus, a, um, *how great.*
 quārē, rel. and interrog., *wherefore.*
 quārtus, a, um, *fourth.*
 quasi, *as if.*
 quatiō, ere, quassus, *shake, move.*
 quattuor, indecl., *four.*
 quattuordecim, indecl., *fourteen.*
 -que, enclitic conj., *and.*
 querēla, ae, f., *complaint.*
 queror, ī, questus sum, *complain.*
 quī, *how?*
 quī, quae, quod, *who, which.*
 quia, conj., *because.*
 quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, *whoever, whatever* (§ 91, 8).
 quīdam, quaedam, quiddam or quoddam, *a certain* (§ 91).
 quidem, *indeed, even; of course;* nē . . . quidem, *not even.*
 quilibet, quaelibet, quidlibet or quodlibet, *any you please* (§ 91, 1).
 Quīnctius ī (iī), m., *Quinctius*, a man's name.
 quīngentī, ae, a, *five hundred.*
 quīnquāgintā, indecl., *fifty.*
 quīnque, indecl., *five.*
 quīntus, a, um, *fifth.*
 Quīntus, ī, m., *Quintus*, a man's name.
 quis, quid, interr. pron., *who, what?*
 quis, qua (quae), quid, indef. pron., *any* (§ 91, 2).

quisquam, quaequam, quidquam (quicquam), *any, any one* (§ 91, 1).
 quisque, quaeque, quidque (quicque), *each* (§ 91, 1).
 1. quō, rel. and interrog. adv., *whither.*
 2. quō, conj., *in order that.*
 quod, *because, on the ground that.*
 quōminus, *from* (after verbs of *hindering*).
 quondam, *formerly; once.*
 quoniam, conj., *inasmuch as.*
 quoque, *also; always placed after the word it modifies.*
 rāna, ae, f., *frog.*
 rapiō, ere, uī, tus, *seize.*
 raptor, ōris, m., *one who seizes.*
 ratiō, ōnis, f., *reason.*
 recēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus, *retire.*
 recēns, gen. recentis, *recent.*
 recipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *take back, receive; with reflexive sē, to retreat.*
 recūsō, ī, *refuse.*
 reddō, ere, reddidī, redditus, *return, give back; render, make.*
 redeō, īre, iī. itūrus, *return, go back* (§ 132).
 redigō, ere, ēgī, āctus, *reduce.*
 redimō, ere, ēmī, ēmptus, *ransom.*
 redintegrō, ī, *renew.*
 redūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead back.*
 referō, ferre, rettulī, relātus, tr., *bring back, return* (§ 129).

reficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *rebuild.*

refluō, ere, *flow back.*

regiō, ōnis, f., *region.*

rēgius, a, um, *of the king; regal.*

rēgnō, 1, *reign.*

rēgnum, ī, n., *regal power, kingdom.*

regredior, ī, gressus sum, *march back, return.*

Rēgulus, ī, m., *Regulus, a man's name.*

rēiciō, ere, rejēcī, jectus, *hurl back.*

relātus, perf. pass. participle of referō.

relictus, perf. pass. participle of relinquō.

religiō, ōnis, f., *religion.*

relinquō, ere, līquī, līctus, *leave, leave behind.*

reliquus, qua, quum, *remaining.*

remaneō, ēre, mānsī, mānsūrus, *remain.*

rēmex, igis, m., *rower.*

removeō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *remove.*

Remus, ī, m., *Remus, brother of Romulus.*

renovō, 1, *renew.*

renūntiō, 1, *bring back word.*

repellō, ere, reppulī, repulsus, *drive back, repel.*

repente, *suddenly.*

repentīnus, a, um, *sudden.*

reperiō, īre, repperī, repertus, *discover, find.*

repudiō, 1, *reject with scorn.*

rēs, rei, f., *thing, affair, circumstance.*

rescindō, ere, rescidī, rescissus, *tear down.*

resistō, ere, restitī, resist (§ 187, II, a).

respiciō, ere, spexī, spectus, *look behind.*

respondeō, ēre, respondī, respōnsus, *answer, reply.*

rēs pūblica, gen. rei pūblicae, f., *state, republic.*

respuō, ere, uī, *reject.*

restituō, ere, uī, ūtus, *restore.*

retineō, ēre, uī, tentus, *retain.*

reverentia, ae, f., *reverence.*

revertor, ī, ī, *return (§ 114, 3).*

revocō, 1, *call back.*

rēx, rēgis, m., *king.*

Rhea Silvia, gen. Rheae Silviae, f., *Rhea Silvia, mother of Romulus and Remus.*

Rhēnus, ī, m., *Rhine.*

Rhodanus, ī, m., *Rhone.*

rīdeō, ēre, rīsī, risus, *laugh, laugh at.*

rīpa, ae, f., *bank.*

rīvus, ī, m., *stream.*

rīxor, ārī, ātus sum, *quarrel, wrangle.*

rōbur, oris. n., *strength.*

rogō, 1, *ask.*

Rōma, ae, f., *Rome.*

Rōmānus, a, um, *Roman; as noun, a Roman.*

Rōmulus, ī, m., *Romulus.*

Rulliānus, ī, m., *Rullianus.*

rumpō, ere, rūpī, ruptus, *break, break down; burst.*

ruō, ere, ruī, ruitūrus, *rush.*

rūrsus, *again.*

rūsticus, ī, m., *farmer.*

Sabīnus, a, um, *Sabine*.

Sabīnus, ī, m., *Sabinus*, a lieutenant of Caesar.

sacer, cra, crum, *sacred*; in pl., *sacra*, n., *sacred rites*.

sacerdōs, ōtis, c., *priest*; *priestess*.

saepe, *often*.

saliō, īre, uī, *leap*.

salūs, lūtis, f., *safety*.

salūtō, l, *salute, hail*.

salvus, a, um, *safe*.

Samnīs, ītis, m., *a Samnite*.

Sardinia, ae, f., *Sardinia*.

satelles, itis, m., *a body-guard*.

satis, adv., *enough*.

Sāturnia, ae, f., *Saturnia*, name of a citadel.

Sāturnus, ī, m., the god *Saturn*.

saxum, ī, n., *rock*.

Scaevola, ae, m., *Scaevola*, a man's name.

scelestus, a, um, *wicked*.

scelus, eris, n., *crime*.

scio, īre, scīvī, scītus, *know*.

scrība, ae, m., *secretary*.

scrībō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus, *write*; of laws, *draw up*.

scūtum, ī, n., *shield*.

sē, reflexive, *he*; *himself, herself* (§ 85).

sēcēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus, *secede, withdraw*.

secundus, a, um, *second*.

sed, *but*.

sedeō, ēre, sēdī, sessūrus, *sit, perch*.

sēdēs, is, f., *seat*.

sēditīō, ōnis, f., *uprising, mutiny*.

seges, etis, f., *corn-field*.

semper, *always*.

senātor, tōris, m., *senator*.

senātus, ūs, m., *senate*.

senex, senis, m., *old man*; as adj., *old*.

Senonēs, um, m., the *Senones*, a Gallic tribe.

sententia, ae, f., *opinion, sentiment*.

sentiō, īre, sēnsī, sēnsus, *feel, perceive*.

sepeliō, īre, īvī (ii), ultus, *bury*.

septem, indecl., *seven*.

septimus, a, um, *seventh*.

septingentī, ae, a, *seven hundred*.

septuāgintā, indecl., *seventy*.

Sēquanī, ōrum, m. pl., *Sequani*, a Gallic tribe.

sequor, ī, secūtus sum, *follow; seek*.

sermō, ōnis, m., *conversation*.

serpō, ere, serpsī, *creep; spread abroad*.

Servius Tullius, Servī (ii) Tullī (ii), *Servius Tullius*, sixth king of Rome.

servō, l, *save; protect; guard; preserve*.

servus, ī, m., *slave*.

sescentī, ae, a, *six hundred*.

sēta, ae, f., *hair*.

sex, indecl., *six*.

sexāgintā, indecl., *sixty*.

sextus, a, um, *sixth*; *sextus decimus, sixteenth*.

sī, *if*.

sīc, *so* (of manner).

siccus, a, um, *dry*.

Sicilia, ae, f., *Sicily*.

- sīdus, eris, n., *constellation*; pl., *the stars*.
 significō, 1, *show*; *mean*.
 signum, ī, n., *standard*.
 silentium, ī (iī), n., *silence*.
 silva, ae, f., *forest*.
 Silvius, ī (iī), m., *Silvius*.
 similis, e, *like*.
 simul, together, at the same time.
 simul ac (atque), as soon as.
 sīn, but if (§ 306, 3).
 sine, prep. w. abl., *without*.
 singulāris, e, *single, matchless*.
 singulī, ae, a, one at a time, each.
 sinister, tra, trum, left, left-hand.
 sitis, is, f., *thirst* (§ 38, 1).
 socer, erī, m., *father-in-law*.
 societās, tātis, f., *partnership*.
 socius, (iī), m., *ally, comrade*; socii, often, *the provincials*.
 sōl, is, m., *sun*.
 soleō, ēre, solitus sum, semidep., *be accustomed*.
 sōlitūdō, dinis, f., *solitude*.
 solum, only; nōn solum . . . sed etiam, not only . . . but also.
 sōlus, a, um, alone, only (§ 66).
 solvō, ere, solvī. solūtus, loose; of ships, *unmoor*; nāvēs solvere, *set sail*.
 somnus, ī, m., *sleep*.
 sonitus, ūs, m., *sound*.
 sonus, ī, m., *sound*.
 spatiōsus, a, um, *roomy*.
 spatium, ī (iī), n., *space*; time, period.
 spectō, 1, look on.
- spērō, 1, *hope, hope for*; governs the acc.
 spēs, speī, f., *hope*.
 spoliō, 1, *despoil*.
 Spurius, ī (iī), m., *Spurius*, a man's name.
 stāgnum, ī, n., *pool, lagoon*.
 statim, at once, immediately.
 statua, ae, f., *statue*.
 statuō, ere, uī, ūtus, *decide*.
 statūra, ae, f., *stature, height*.
 stilus, ī, m., *stilus*; *pen*.
 stō, āre, stēti, stātūrus, *stand*.
 strēnuus, a, um, *energetic*.
 stultitia, ae, f., *folly*.
 suādeō, ēre, suāsī, suāsūrus, *urge, advise*.
 sub, prep. w. acc. and abl. (§ 143), *under*.
 subdūcō. ere, dūxī. ductus, *withdraw, lead away*; *snatch away*.
 subeō, īre, iī, itūrus, *approach* (§ 132).
 subigō, ere, ēgī, āctus, *subdue*.
 subitō, suddenly.
 sublevō, 1, *relieve*.
 sublīmis, e, *high, lofty*; in sublīme, *on high*.
 submitto, ere, mīsī, missus, *send, despatch*.
 subrideō. ēre, rīsī, rīsum, *smile*.
 subsidium, ī (iī), n., *assistance*.
 succēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus, *follow, succeed*.
 suī, self, oneself (§ 85, 1).
 sum, esse, fuī, futūrus, *be*.
 summus, a, um, *highest, greatest, top of* (§ 241, 1); sup. of superus (§ 73, 2).

sūmō, ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus, *take.*

super, prep. w. acc., *above.*

superbia, ae, f., *pride, haughtiness.*

superbus, a, um, *proud, haughty.*

superior, us, *higher, upper*; comp. of superus (§ 73, 2).

superō, 1, *overcome, defeat, surpass*; *be superior to.*

supersum, esse, fuī, *remain, be over, be left*; *survive* (§ 125).

superveniō, ire, vēnī, ventum, *come up, arrive.*

supplicium, ī (iī), n., *torture, punishment.*

suprā, prep. w. acc., *above.*

suprēmus, a, um, *superl.* of superus (§ 73, 2).

suscipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *undertake, receive.*

suspiciō, ōnis, f., *suspicion.*

suspikor, ārī, ātus sum, *suspect.*

sustineō, ēre, uī, tentus, *withstand.*

sustulī, perf. ind. act. of tollō.

suus, a, um, *his*; *her*; *its*; *their.*

Syrācūsae, ārum, f., *Syracuse*, a city of Sicily.

Syrācūsānus, ī, m., *a Syracusan.*

T., abbreviation of Titus.

talentum, ī, n., *a talent* (about \$1200).

tālis, e, *such.*

tam, so (of degree).

tamen, *nevertheless, yet.*

Tanaquil, ilis, f., *Tanaquil*, wife of Tarquinius Priscus.

tandem, *at length.*

tangō, ere, tetigī, tāctus, *touch.*

tantum (n. of tantus), so much.

tantus, a, um, *so great.*

tardō, 1, *retard, check.*

Tarentīnus, a, um, *Tarentine.*

Tarentum, ī, n., *Tarentum*, a city.

Tarpēia, ae, f., *Tarpeia*, a woman's name.

Tarpēius, a, um, *Tarpeian.*

Tarquiniī, ōrum, m. pl., *Tarquiniī*, a city.

Tarquīnius, ī (iī), m., *Tarquin*, a Roman king.

tēctum, ī, n., *roof.*

Telesīnus, ī, m., *Telesinus*, a man's name.

tēlum, ī, n., *javelin.*

temere, *rashly.*

tempestās, tātis, f., *tempest.*

templum, ī, n., *temple.*

temptō, 1, *attempt, make trial of.*

tempus, oris, n., *time.*

tendō, ere, tetendī, tentus, *stretch*; *stretch one's course, go.*

teneō, ēre, uī, *hold.*

tergum, ī, n., *back*; ā tergō, *from behind.*

terra, ae, f., *land, a land.*

terreō, ēre, uī, itus, *frighten.*

territōrium, ī (iī), n., *territory.*

terror, ōris, m., *terror, fear.*

tertius, a, um, *third.*

testūdō, inis, f., *tortoise.*

Thēbae, ārum, f. pl., *Thebes,*

Thēbānus, a, um, *Theban*, subs.
a *Theban*.

Themistoclēs, is, m., *Themis-*
tocles, an Athenian states-
man.

Tiberis, is, m., *Tiber*.

timeō, ēre, uī, *fear*.

timidus, a, um, *timid*.

timor, ōris, m., *fear*.

tintinnābulum, ī, n., *bell*.

titulus, ī, m., *placard*.

Titus, ī, m., *Titus*, a man's
name.

tollō, ere, sustulī, sublātus,
raise; take, take away (§ 129).

tonitrus, ūs, m., *thunder*.

tonō, āre. tonuī, *thunder*.

Torquātus, ī, m., *Torquatus*, a
man's name.

torquis, is, m., *necklace*.

tot, indecl., *so many*.

tōtus, a, um, *whole, entire*
(§ 66).

trāctō, 1, *treat*.

trādō, ere, trādidī, trāditus,
hand over; sē trādere, sur-
render.

trādūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead*
across.

trāciō, ere, jēcī, jectus (orig.
transitive, *throw across, send*
across), *cross over*.

trāns, prep. with acc., *across*.

trānseō, īre, iī, itus, *cross;*
cross over.

trānsferō, ferre, tulī, lātus,
transfer.

trānsfigō, ere, fixī, fīxus,
pierce.

trānsigō, ere, ēgī, āctus, *pass,*
spend.

trānsiliō, īre, uī, *leap over*.

trānsmarīnus, a, um, *across*
the sea, from across the sea.

trānsnō, 1, *swim across*.

trānsportō, 1, *transport*.

trecentēsīmus, a, um, *three*
hundredth.

trecentī, ae, a, *three hundred*.

tredecim, indecl., *thirteen*.

trēs, tria, *three* (§ 80, 3).

Trēverī, ōrum, m. pl., *Treveri*,
a tribe of Belgians.

tribūnus, ī, m., *tribune*, officer
of a Roman legion; also a
tribune of the plebs.

tribuō, ere. uī, ūtus, *assign,*
award; grant.

tribūtum, ī, n., *tax*.

trīcēsīmus, a, um, *thirtieth*.

trīduum, ī, n., *three days*.

trīgeminī, ōrum, m. pl., *triplets*.

trīgintā, indecl., *thirty*.

trīumphō, 1, *celebrate a tri-*
umph.

Trōja, ae, f., *Troy*.

Trōjānus, a, um, *Trojan*; as
subs., a *Trojan*.

trux, gen. trucidis, *savage*.

tū, tuī, thou. you (§ 84).

tuba, ae, f., *trumpet*.

tubicen, inis, m., *trumpeter*.

tueor, ērī, guard. watch.

Tullia, ae, f., *Tullia*, a woman's
name.

Tullus Hostilius, Tullī Hostilī
(iī), m., *Tullus Hostilius*,
third king of Rome.

tum, then, at that time.

tumultus, ūs, m., *uprising*.

tunc, then.

turbō, 1, *disturb*.

turbulentus, a, um, *disturbed, muddy.*

turpis, e, *base.*

turris, is, f., *tower* (§ 38).

Tusculum, ī, n., *Tusculum, a town in Latium.*

tūtor, ōris, m., *guardian.*

tūtus, a, um, *safe.*

tuus, a, um, *thy, your* (§ 86).

tyrannus, ī, m., *tyrant.*

ūber, eris, n., *udder.*

ubi, rel. and interr. adv., *where; when.*

Ubiī, ōrum, m., *Ubiī, a Gallic tribe.*

ubīque, *everywhere.*

ulcīscor, ī, ultus sum, *avenge.*

ūllus, a, um, *any* (§ 66).

ulterior, us, *farther, more distant* (§ 73, 1).

ultrā, prep. w. acc., *beyond.*

umquam, *ever.*

ūnā, *together.*

unde, *whence.*

ūndēquīnquāgintā, indecl., *forty-nine.*

undique, *from all parts.*

unguentum, ī, n., *perfume.*

unguis, is, m., *talon.*

ungula, ae, f., *talon.*

ūnus, a, um, *one, alone* (§ 66).

urbānitās, ātis, *vīt.*

urbs, urbis, f., *city.*

Usipetēs, um, m., *Usipetes, a German tribe.*

ūsq̄ue, *even.*

ūsus, ūs, m., *use, service.*

ut, *that, in order that; with verbs of fearing, that not; denoting time, as, when.*

uter, tra, trum, interrog. pron., *which (of two)?*

uterque, utraque, utrumque, gen. utrīusque (cf. § 66), *each (of two); in pl., both (of two parties).*

ūtilis, e, *advantageous.*

utinam, *affirmative particle.*

ūtor, ī, ūsus sum, *use* (§ 218, 1).

utrum, *whether.*

ūva, ae, f., *bunch of grapes.*

uxor, ōris, f., *wife.*

vadum, ī, n., *ford.*

vāgītus, ūs, m., *crying.*

valeō, ēre, uī, valitūrus, *avail, prevail.*

Valerius, ī (iī), m., *Valerius, a man's name.*

validius, *more vigorously*, comp. of valdē.

vallis, vallis, f., *valley.*

vāllum, ī, n., *intrenchment.*

vāstō, 1, *lay waste.*

Vatīnius, ī (iī), *Vatinius.*

Vējentānus, a, um, *Veientine.*

Vējentēs, ium, m., *Veientes (inhabitants of Veii).*

vēndō, ere, didī, ditus, *sell.*

venēnum, ī, n., *poison.*

Venetī, ōrum, m. pl., *Veneti, a Gallic tribe.*

veniō, īre, vēnī, ventum, *come.*

venter, tris, m., *stomach.*

ventus, ī, m., *wind.*

vēr, vēris, n., *spring.*

Veragrī, ōrum, m. pl., *the Veragri, a Gallic tribe.*

verber, eris, n., *blow.*

verberō, 1, *beat, strike.*

verbum, ī, n., *word.*

vereor, ērī, itus sum, *fear*.
 vērō, *indeed; but*.
 versor, ārī, ātus sum, *be engaged in*.
 vertō, ere, vertī, versus, *turn; terga vertere, flee*.
 vescor, ī, *feed upon*.
 Vesta, ae. f., the goddess *Vesta*.
 Vestālis, is, adj., *Vestal*.
 vester, vestra, vestrum, *your*.
 Veturia, ae, f., *Veturia*, a woman's name.
 Veturius, ī (iī), m., *Veturius*, a man's name.
 vetus, gen. veteris, *old, long-standing*.
 vexō, 1, *harass, annoy; ravage*.
 via, ae, f., *way, road*.
 vīcēsīmus, a, um, *twentieth*.
 victor, ōris, m., *victor*.
 victōria, ae, f., *victory*.
 vīcus, ī, m., *village*.
 videō, ēre, vīdī, vīsus, *see; in pass., be seen; seem, appear*.
 vigilia, ae, f., *watch (of the night); guard*.
 vīgintī, indecl., *twenty*.
 vinciō, īre, vinxī, vinctus, *bind, tie*.
 vincō, ere, vīcī, victus, *conquer*.
 vinculum, ī, n., *chain*.
 vindex, icis, m., *champion*.
 vindicō, 1, *claim*.
 vīnea, ae, f., *vineyard, trellis*.
 vīnum, ī, n., *wine*.
 vir, ī, m., *man*.
 vīrēs, pl. of vīs (§ 41).

virga, ae, f., *rod, switch*.
 Virginia, ae, f., *Virginia*, a woman's name.
 Virginius, ī (iī), m., *Virginius*, a man's name.
 virgō, inis, f., *virgin, maiden*.
 virgula, ae, f., *rod*.
 virtūs, tūtis, f., *valor, virtue*.
 vīs, vis, f. (acc. vim), *violence; number; vim facere, do violence, violate; pl. vīrēs, ium, strength (§ 41)*.
 vīsus, perf. pass. participle of videō.
 vīta, ae, f., *life*.
 vītō, 1, *avoid*.
 vīvō, ere, vīxī, vīctūrus, *live*.
 vix, *scarcely, with difficulty*.
 vocō, 1, *call, summon; name*.
 volō, 1, *fly*.
 volō, velle, voluī, *wish, be willing (§ 130)*.
 Volscī, ōrum, m. pl., *Volsci*, a Latin tribe.
 volucer, cris, cre, *flying, capable of flight*.
 Volumnia, ae, f., *Volumnia*, a woman's name.
 vōx, vōcis, f., *voice, word, exclamation*.
 vulnerō, 1, *wound*.
 vulnus, eris, n., *wound*.
 vulpēs, is, f., *fox*.
 vultus, ūs, m., *countenance; look*.

Xanthippus, ī, m., *Xanthippus*, a man's name.

ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY.

abandon

abandon, dēserō, ere, serui, sertus.
(able), be able, possum, posse, potui.
absent, be absent, absun, esse, āfui, āfutūrus.
accomplish, perficiō, ere, fēcī, factus.
(account), on account of, propter, *prep. w. acc.*
accuse, accūsō, 1.
across, trāns. *prep. with acc.*
adjudge, iūdicō, 1.
administer, administrō, 1.
advance, prōgredior, ī, gressus sum.
adversary, adversārius, ii, *m.*
adverse, adversus, a, um.
advice, cōsilium, ī (ii), *n.*
affair, rēs, rei, *f.*
after (*adv.*), post.
after (*conj.*), postquam.
after, post, *prep. w. acc.*
afterward, postea.
against, contrā, *prep. w. acc.*
aid, auxilium, ī (ii), *n.*
all, omnis, e.
ally, socius, ii, *m.*
almost, paene.
already, jam.

arms

although, **though**, quamquam ; quamvis ; cum.
always, semper.
ambush, insidiae, ārum, *f.*
among, inter, *prep. w. acc.*
ample, amplus, a, um.
ancestors, mājorēs, um, *m.*
and, et ; -que (*enclitic*) ; atque.
announce, nūntiō, 1.
another, alius, a, ud.
answer, respondeō, ēre, spondi, spōnsum.
any, ūllus, a, um (§ 66).
anybody, **any one**, **anything**, quisquam, quaequam, quidquam ; quis, quid.
any you please, quilibet, quaelibet, quidlibet *or* quodlibet (§ 91, 1).
appear, videor, ēri, vīsus sum.
appoint, dīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus ; *lit.*, say.
approach, aditus, ūs, *m.*
approach (*verb*), appropinquō, 1 ; adeō, īre, ii, itus.
approve, probō, 1.
April, of April. Aprīlis, e.
Ariovistus, Ariovistus, ī, *m.*
arm, armō, 1.
arms, arma, ōrum, *n.*

army, exercitus, ūs, *m.*
 army on the march, agmen,
 minis, *n.*
 arrival, adventus. ūs, *m.*
 arrive, adveniō, īre, vēnī, ven-
 tum.
 as long as, dum.
 as soon as, simul atque (ac).
 ask, rogō, *1.*
 assault, oppugnō, *1.*
 assemble (*intrans.*), conveniō,
 īre, vēnī, ventum.
 assistance, subsidium, ī (īī),
 n.; auxilium, ī (īī), *n.*
 (at hand), be at hand, adsum,
 esse, adfuī, adfutūrus.
 at night, nocturnus, a, um.
 at once, statim.
 Athens, Athēnae, ārum, *f.*
 attack, assault (*a town*), op-
 pugnō, *1.*
 attack, adorior, īrī, ortus
 sum.
 attempt, temptō, *1*; cōnor, ārī,
 ātus sum.
 authority, auctōritās, ātis, *f.*
 avert, āvertō, ere, vertī, versus.
 avoid, vitō, *1.*
 await, exspectō, *1.*
 —
 bad, malus, a, um.
 banish, expellō, ere, pulī, pul-
 sus.
 barbarian (*adj.*), barbarus, a,
 um: (*noun*), barbarus, ī, *m.*
 base, turpis, *e.*
 battle, proelium, ī (īī), *n.*
 be, sum. esse, fuī, futūrus.
 be able, possum. posse, potuī
 (§ 126).
 bear, ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus.

beast of burden, jumentum, ī
 n.
 beautiful, pulcher, chra, chrum.
 because, quod; quia; cum
 (§ 286).
 become, fiō, fierī, factus sum.
 before (*prep. and adv.*), ante.
 before, antequam, priusquam.
 begin, coepī, coepisse (§ 133),
 incipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus.
 beginning, initium, ī (īī), *n.*
 behind, post, *prep. w. acc.*
 behoove, it behooves, oportet,
 ēre, oportuit (§ 138. II).
 Belgians, Belgae, ārum, *m.*
 believe, crēdō, ere, crēdidī,
 crēditus.
 beseech, ōrō, *1.*
 betake oneself, cōferō, ferre,
 tulī, collātus, *with the re-*
 flexive pron.
 better, melius.
 between, inter., *prep. w. acc.*
 blame, culpō, āre, āvī, ātus.
 blockade (*verb*), obsideō, ēre,
 sēdī, sessus.
 boat, nāvis, is, *f.*
 bold, audāx. ācis.
 booty, praeda. ae. *f.*
 born, be born, nāscor, ī, nātus
 sum.
 born, nātus, a, um.
 both, each, uterque, utraque,
 utrumque.
 boundary, finis, is, *m.*
 boy, puer. erī, *m.*
 brave, fortis, *e.*
 bravely, fortiter; *from the adj.*,
 fortis, *e.*
 bridge, pōns, pontis, *m.*
 brief, brevis, *e.*

bring, afferō, ferre, attulī, allātus.
bring about, efficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus.

bring against, inferō, ferre, tulī, illātus, *with dat. of indirect obj.* (§ 187, III).

bring back, referō, ferre, rettulī, lātus.

bring together, cōferō, ferre, contulī, collātus.

Britain, Britannia, ae, *f.*

brother, frāter, tris, *m.*

building, aedificium, ī (īī), *n.*

by (*of personal agent*), ā, ab, *prep. v. abl.*

Caesar, Caesar, is, *m.*

calamity, calamitās, ātis, *f.*

call (*name*), appellō, ī.

call (*summon*), vocō, ī.

call together, convocō, ī.

camp, castra, ōrum, *n.*

can (*be able*), possum, posse, potuī.

captive, captīvus, ī, *m.*

capture, expūgnō, ī; capiō, ere, cēpī, captus.

Cato, Catō, ōnis, *m.*

cause, causa, ae, *f.*

cavalry, equitēs, um, *m. pl. of* eques, itis; *of cavalry*, equestrian, equester, tris, tre.

cease, dēsistō, ere, dēstitī.

certain, certain one, quīdam, quaedam, quiddam *or* quoddam (§ 91).

certainly (*in answers*), sāmē.

change (*noun*), commūtātiō, *f.*

charge, be in charge, praesum, esse, fuī, *construed with dat.* (§ 187, II, a).

charge, put in charge, praeficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *construed with dat.* (§ 187, III).

check, tardō, ī.

chief, princeps, ipis, *m.*

children, liberī, ōrum, *m.*

choose, dēligō, ere, lēgī, lēctus.

circumstance, rēs, ei, *f.*

citizen, fellow-citizen, cīvis, is, *c.*

city, urbs, urbis, *f.*

coast, ōra, ae, *f.*

cohort, cohors, rtis, *f.*

come, veniō, ire, vēnī, ventum.

come together, conveniō, ire, vēnī, ventum.

command (*noun*), mandātum, ī, *n.*

command (*verb*), imperō, ī.

commander, imperātor, ōris, *m.*

common, communis, *e.*

compel, cōgō, ere, cōēgī, cōāctus.

complain, queror, ī, questus sum.

concern, it concerns, interest, esse, fuit.

concerning, dē, *prep. v. abl.*

condition, condiciō, ōnis, *f.*

confer, colloquor, ī, locūtus sum.

conference, colloquium, ī (īī), *n.*

confidence, fidūcia, ae, *f.*

conquer, vincō, ere, vicī, victus.

consider, arbitror, āri, ātus sum.

consul, cōsul, is, *m.*

consult (*with*), dēliberō, ī.

consume, cōsūmō, ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus.

contend, dīmicō, ī.

contented, contentus, a. um.
 controversy, contrōversia, ae, f.
 conversation, sermō, ōnis, m.
 council, concilium, ī (īi), n.
 country, native country, patria, ae, f.
 courageous, audāx, ācis.
 courageously, audācter, *from* *adj.* audāx, ācis.
 cowardly, ignāvus, a. um.
 Crassus, Crassus, ī, m.
 crime, scelus, eris, n.
 cross, trānseō, īre, īi, itūrus.
 custom, mōs, mōris, m.
 danger, perīculum, ī, n.
 dare, audeō, ēre, ausus sum, *semi-dep.*
 Darius, Dārīus, īi, m.
 daughter, filia, ae, f.
 day, diēs, ēi, m.
 death, mors, mortis, f.
 decide, cōstituō, ere, uī, ūtus.
 decree, dēcernō, ere, crēvi, crētus.
 deep, altus, a, um.
 defeat, superō, l.
 defend, dēfendō, ere, fendī, fēnsus.
 delay, mora, ae, f.
 deliberate, dēliberō, āre, āvi, ātus.
 delight, dēlectō, l.
 demand, imperō, l ; flāgitō, l.
 depart, abeō, īre, īi, itūrus.
 depth, altitūdō, inis, f.
 deserter, perfuga, ae, m.
 deserve, mereor, ēri, meritus sum.
 desire, wish, optō, l.

despise, dēspiciō, ere, spexī, spectus.
 determine, cōstituō, ere, uī, ūtus.
 difficult, difficilis, e.
 dignity, dignitās, ātis, f.
 diligence, diligentia, ae, f.
 disaster, clādēs, is, f.
 discipline, disciplina, ae, f.
 discover, reperiō, īre, repperī, repertus.
 dismiss, dīmittō, ere, mīsi, missus.
 dissension, dissēnsiō, ōnis, f.
 distant, be distant, absum, esse, āfuī, āfutūrus.
 ditch, fossa, ae, f.
 do, faciō, ere, fēcī, factus.
 Domitius, Domītiūs, ī, (īi), m.
 doubt, be in doubt, dubitō, l.
 draw up, īnstruō, ere, strūxī, strūctus.
 drive back, repellō, ere, repulī, repulsus.
 drive out, expellō, ere, pulī, pulsus.
 duty, officium, ī (īi), n.
 each, quisque, quaeque, quidque.
 each (of two), uterque, utraque, utrumque.
 each other, suī, sibi, sē ; *also* nōs, vōs *used reflexively* (§ 244, 5).
 eager, alacer, alacris, alacre.
 easily, facile, *from* *adj.* facilis, e.
 easy, facilis, e.
 eighty, octōgintā.
 else, alius, a, ud.

embankment, agger, eris, *m.*
 embassy, lēgatiō, ōnis, *f.*
 encourage, cōfirmō, 1.
 endeavor, cōnor, āri, ātus sum,
dep.
 end of, extrēmus, a, um
 (§ 241, 1).
 endure, perferō, ferre, tuli,
 lātus.
 enemy (*in military sense*),
 hostis, is, *c.*; (*collectively*),
 hostēs, ium, *m.*
 enemy (*personal*), inimicus, ī,
m.
 enjoy, fruor, ī (§ 218, 1).
 enough, satis (§ 201, 2).
 enter, enter upon, ineō, īre, īi,
 itūrus.
 entreat, obsecrō, 1.
 envoy, lēgātus, ī, *m.*
 escape, effugiō, ere, fūgī, fugi-
 tūrus.
 especially, māximē (§ 77, 1).
 establish, cōfirmō, 1.
 even, etiam.
 not even, nē . . . quidem, *with*
the emphatic word or phrase
between.
 ever, always, semper.
 ever (*at any time*), umquam.
 (evident) it is evident, cōnstat
 (§ 138).
 exhaust, wear out, cōnficiō,
 ere, fēcī, fectus.
 expect, expectō, 1.
 explore, explōrō, 1.
 fail, dēsum, dēsse, dēfuī.
 family (stock), genus, eris, *n.*
 far (*adv.*), longē.
 farmer, agricola, ae, *m.*

farther (*adj.*), ulterior, us
 (§ 73, 1).
 father, pater, patris, *m.*
 fatherland, patria, ae, *f.*
 favor, beneficium, ī (ii), *n.*
 fear (*noun*), timor, ōris, *m.*
 fear (*verb*), timeō, ēre, uī.
 fellow-citizen, cīvis, is, *c.*
 fertile, ferās, ācis.
 few, paucī, ae, a.
 field, ager, agrī, *m.*
 fiercely, ācriter; *from the adj.*,
 ācer, ācris, ācre.
 fifteen, quīndecim.
 fight, pūgnō, 1.
 fill, fill up, compleō, ēre, ēvī,
 ētus.
 find, find out (*by searching*),
 reperiō, īre, repperī, reper-
 tus.
 find (*come upon*), inveniō, īre,
 vēnī, ventus.
 first, *adj.*, prīmus, a, um.
 first, *adv.*, prīmum.
 fit out, equip, instrūō, ere, ūxī,
 ūctus.
 five, quīnque.
 flee, flee from, fugiō, ere, fūgī,
 fugitūrus.
 flee for refuge, cōnfugiō, ere,
 fūgī, fugitūrus.
 fleet, classis, is, *f.*
 (following), on the following
 day, postridiē.
 follow up, cōnsector, āri, ātus
 sum.
 fond, fond of, cupidus, a, um.
 foot, pēs, pedis, *m.*
 for (*in behalf of*), prō, *prep. w.*
abl.
 forage, pābulum, ī, *n.*

force (*verb*), cōgō, ere, coēgī,
coāctus.

forces, cōpiæ, ārum, *f*.

ford, vadum, *i, n*.

forest, silva, *ae, f*.

forget, obliviscor, *i, oblitus*
sum.

form (*a plan*), ineō, ire, iniī,
initus.

fort, castellum, *i, n*.

fortify, mūniō, ire, ivī, itus.

fortunate, fēlix, icis.

fortune, fortūna, *ae, f*.

fortune (*in sense of property*),
fortūnae, ārum, *f*.

four, quattuor.

free (*adj.*), liber, *a, um*.

free, set free, liberō, *l*.

frequent, crēber, *bra, brum*.

friend, amīcus, *i, m*.

friendship, amīcitia, *ae, f*.

frighten, perterreō, ēre, uī, itus.

from, ā, *ab, prep. w. abl*.

from, out of, ē, *ex, prep. w. abl*.

from (= of). *with verbs of de-*
manding, etc., ā, *ab*.

from, *after verbs of hindering,*
etc., quōminus, *nē*.

from all sides, undique.

front (*adj.*), prīmus, *a, um*.

Galba, Galba, *ae, m*.

garrison, praesidium, *i (ii), n*.

gate, porta, *ae, f*.

Gaul (*a Gaul*), Gallus, *i, m*.

Gaul (*the country*), Gallia, *ae, f*.

Geneva, Genēva, *ae, f*.

German, Germānus, *a, um*;
Germānus, *i, m*.

Germany, Germānia, *ae, f*.

get ready (*trans.*), parō, *l*.

gift, dōnum, *i, n*.

give, dō, dare, dedī, *dat*us.

glad, laetus, *a, um*.

go, eō, ire, ivī (*ii*), itum (§ 132).

go around, circumeō, ire, ivī
(*ii*), itus (§ 132).

go away, abeō, ire, ii, itūrus.

God, deus, *i, m*.

good, bonus, *a, um*.

go out, exeō, ire, exiī, exitū-
rus.

grain, frūmentum, *i, n*.

great, māgnus, *a, um* (§ 72).

greatest (*of qualities*), sum-
mus, *a, um*.

greatly, māgnopere.

grief, dolor, ōris, *m*.

(ground), on the ground that,
quod.

guard, watch, servō, *l*; tueor,
ēri.

Haedui, Haeduī, ōrum, *m*.

happen, be done, fiō, fierī, fac-
tus sum.

happen, it happens. it befalls,
impersonal, accidit, ere, ac-
cidit.

happy, fēlix, icis.

harass, vexō, ārē, āvī, ātus,

harbor, portus, ūs, *m*.

harm, dētrimentum, *i, n*.

hasten, contendō, ere, endī,
entum.

hate, ōdī, ōdisse (§ 133).

have, habeō, ēre, uī, itus.

he, is (ea, id) (§ 87).

hear, audiō, ire, ivī, itus.

heart, courage, animus, *i, m*.

help, auxilium, *i (ii), n*.

Helvetii, Helvētii, ōrum, *m*.

her, suus, a, um (§ 86, 1), *reflexive*.

here, hic.

high, altus, a, um.

highest (*of qualities*), summus, a, um.

hill, collis, is, *m*.

himself, herself, etc., suī, sibi, sē, *reflexive*.

hinder, impede, impediō, ire, ivī, itus.

his, suus, a, um, *reflexive*.

home, domus, ūs (§ 49, 4); at home, domī (§ 232, 2).

home (to one's home), domum (§ 182, 1, b).

honor, honor, ōris, *m*.

hope, spēs, eī, *f*.

horse, equus, ī, *m*.

horseman, eques, itis, *m*.

hostage, obses, idis, *c*.

hostile, inimicus, a, um.

house, domus, ūs, *f*.

how many, quot, *indecl*.

how much, followed by *gen. of the whole* (§ 201, 2), quantum.

hundred, centum.

hurry, contendō, ere, tendi, tentum.

I, ego, meī.

if, si, *conj*.

immediately, statim.

in, in, *prep. w. abl*.

inasmuch as, quoniam (§ 286, 1).

increase (*trans.*), augeō, ēre, auxī, auctus.

infantry, peditēs, um, *m*.

influence, auctoritās, ātis, *f*.

inform, certiōrem faciō, ere, fēcī, factus.

be informed, certior fiō, fieri, factus sum.

inhabit, incolō, ere, coluī, cultus.

inhabitant, incola, ae, *m*.

injure, noceō, ere, uī, itūrus, with the *dat.* (§ 187, II, a).

into, in, *prep. w. acc*.

island, insula, ae, *f*.

Italy, Italia, ae, *f*.

javelin, tēlum, ī, *n*.

join (battle), committō, ere, mīsī, missus.

journey, iter, itineris, *n*.

joyful, laetus, a, um.

Kalends, Kalendae, ārum, *f*.

keep off, away, ward off, prohibeō, ēre, uī, itus.

kill, interficiō, ere, fēcī, factus.

kind, modus, ī, *m*.

kindness, beneficium, ī (iū), *n*.

king, rēx, rēgis, *m*.

know, sciō, ire, ivī, itus.

labor, labor, ōris, *m*.

lack, be lacking, dēsum, dēsse, dēfuī (§ 125).

land, ager, agrī, *m*.

land (*as opposed to the water*), terra, ae, *f*.

large, māgnus, a, um (§ 72).

last, last part of, *limiting a noun*, extrēmus, a, um (§ 241, 1).

last (*of time*), ultimus (§ 73, 1).

law, statute, lēx, lēgis, *f*.

lay waste, vāstō, *l*.

lead, dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus.

lead, lead out, lead away, *dē-*
dūcō, ere, *dūxī*, ductus.

lead across, *trādūcō*, ere, *dūxī*,
ductus.

lead back, *redūcō*, ere, *dūxī*,
ductus.

leader, *dux*, ducis. *c.*

lead forth, *ēdūcō*, ere, *dūxī*,
ductus.

leave, leave behind, *relinquō*,
ere; *liquī*, lictus.

legion, *legiō*, onis, *f.*

lend (*help*), *ferō*, ferre, *tulī*,
lātus.

Lentulus, *Lentulus*, ī, *m.*

less, *minus*.

lest, *nē*.

let go, *dimitto*, ere, *mīsī*, *mis-*
sus.

letter (*an epistle*), *litterae*,
ārum, *f.*

liberty, *libertās*, ātis, *f.*

lieutenant, *lēgātus*, ī, *m.*

life, *vīta*, ae, *f.*

light, *levis*, e; light-armed,
expeditus, a, um.

like, *similis*, e.

line of battle, *aciēs*, ēī, *f.*

little, *parvus*, a, um.

little (*a little*), *paulum*.

long (*adj.*), *longus*, a, um.

long (*adv.*), *diū*.

lose, *āmittō*, ere, *mīsī*, *missus*.

love, *amō*, āre, āvī, ātus.

loyalty, *fidēs*, eī, *f.*

Lucretia, *Lucrētia*, ae, *f.*

make, *faciō*, ere, *fēcī*, factus.

make (*somebody or something*
safe, bold, clear, etc.), *reddō*,
ere, *reddidī*, *redditus*.

man, *homō*, inis, *c.*, *the general*
term; man as opposed to
woman, or as a complimen-
tary designation, *vir*, *virī*, *m.*

manners, *mōrēs*, um, *m.*

many, *multī*, ae, a; very many,
complūrēs, a; *gen.*, *complū-*
rium.

march (*noun*), *iter*, *itineris*, *n.*

march (*verb*). *iter facere*, *lit.*,
make a march.

march forth, out, *ēgredior*, ī,
gressus sum.

Marcus, *Mārcus*, ī, *m.*

maritime, *maritimus*, a, um.

Marseilles, *Massilia*, ae, *f.*

matchless, *singulāris*, e.

meanwhile, *interea*.

memory, *memoria*, ae, *f.*

messenger, *nūntius*, ī (īī), *m.*

middle (of), *medius*, a, um
(§ 241. 1).

mile, *mille passūs*, *lit.*, *thou-*
sand paces; pl., *millia pas-*
suum.

mind, *mēus*, *mentis*, *f.*

money, *pecūnia*, ae, *f.*

month, *mēnsis*, is, *m.*

more (*adv.*), *magis*.

more (*substantive*), *plūs*, *plū-*
ris, *n.*

most, *plērīque*, *aeque*, *aque*.

mountain, *mōns*, *montis*, *m.*

move, *moveō*, ēre, *mōvī*, *mōtus*.

much, *multus*, a, um.

multitude, *multitūdō*, inis, *f.*

my, *meus*, a, um.

name, *nōmen*, inis, *n.*

narrow, *angustus*, a, um.

narrow pass, *angustiae*, ārum, *f.*

naval, nāvālis, e.

nearest, proximus, a, um
(§ 73, 1).

necessary, it is necessary, ne-
cesse est.

necessary (there is need), opus
(est).

need, there is need, opus est
(§ 218, 2).

neglect, neglegō, ere, lēxī,
lēctus.

neighboring, finitimus, a, um.

never, numquam.

next, proximus, a, um (§ 73,
1; 192, 1).

no, nūllus, a, um; *in answers*,
see § 162, 5, b.

no one, nēmō, *dat.* nēminī,
acc. nēminem; *gen.* and *abl.*,
wanting.

noble, nōbilis, e.

not, nōn; nē.

(not), is not? does not? *etc.*,
nōnne (§ 162, 2).

not even, nē . . . quidem, *with*
the emphatic word between.

notice, animadvertō, ere, vertī,
versus.

not yet, nōndum.

nothing, nihil, *indecl.*

now (*at the present time*), nunc.

number, numerus, ī, m.

obstruct, obstruō, ere, strūxī,
strūctus.

occur, fiō, ĩerī, factus sum.

of, concerning, dē, *prep. w.*
abl.

often, saepe.

old, vetus, eris.

on, in, *prep. w. abl.*

on all sides, undique, *adv.*

one, ūnus, a, um.

one . . . another, alius . . . alius;
the one . . . the other, alter
. . . alter.

onset, impetus, ūs, m.

opinion, opīniō, ōnis, f.

opportune, opportūnus, a, um.

opportunity, occāsiō, ōnis, f.

order, demand, imperō, l.

order, command, jubeō, ēre,
jussī, jussus.

Orgetorix, Orgetorīx, ĩgis, m.

other, another, alius, a, ud.

other, the other, alter, a, um.

others, all the others, cēterī,
ae, a.

ought, dēbeō, ēre, uī, itus; it
behooves, oportet, ēre, oport-
uit.

our, our own, noster, tra, trum.

overcome, superō, āre, āvī, ātus.

overwhelm, opprimō, ere,
*pressī, pressus.

owe, debeō, ēre, uī, itus.

pace (= 5 feet), passus, ūs, m.

part, pars, partis, f.

pass (a pass), angustiae, ārum,
f.

pass the winter, hiemō, l.

peace, pāx, pācis, f.

people, populus, ī, m.

perish, intereō, ĩre, ĩī, itūrus
(§ 132).

permit, permittō, ere, mīsī,
missus.

(permitted), it is permitted,
licet, ēre, licuit, *imp.*

persuade, persuādeō, ēre, suāsī,
suāsum (§ 187, II, a).

pity, misericordia, ae, *f.*

pity, it excites **pity**, miseret, miserēre, miseruit, *impersonal*.

place (*noun*), locus, ī, *m.*

place (*verb*), collocō, 1.

place in charge, in command over, praeficiō, ere, fēcī, fec-tus, *with the dat. of indirect obj.* (§ 187, III).

plain, plānitiēs, ēī, *f.*

plan, cōnsilium, ī, *n.*

please, placeō, ēre, uī, itūrus.

plots, insidiae, ārum, *f.*

plunder, diripiō, ere, ripuī, reptus.

Pompey, Pompējus, Pompēī, *m.*

power, potestās, ātis, *f.*; *denotes the power that is vested in an official.*

powerful, potēns, entis.

praetor, praetor, ōris, *m.*

praise (*noun*), laus, laudis, *f.*

praise (*verb*), laudō, 1.

precede, antecēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus.

prefer, mālō, mälle, mālui (§ 130).

present, give, dōnō, 1.

present, be **present**, adsum, esse, fui, futūrus.

press on, instō, āre, stitī.

prevail, valeō, ēre, valuī.

prevent, prohibeō, ēre, uī, itus.

prisoner, captīvus, ī, *m.*

pristine, prīstinus, a, um.

procure, parō, 1.

promise, polliceor, ērī, itus sum.

province, prōvincia, ae, *f.*

put in charge, praeficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus (§ 187, III).

put to flight, fugō, āre, āvī, ātus.

quickly, celeriter, *adv.*, *from the adj.*, celer, eris, ere.

quite, omnīnō.

rampart, agger, eris, *m.*

rashly, temere.

ravage, vexō, 1.

receive, accipiō, ere, cēpī, cep-tus.

recent, recēns, entis.

recollection, memoria, ae, *f.*

reduce, redigō, ere, ēgī, āctus.

refuse, recūsō, 1.

region, regiō, ōnis, *f.*

regret, it causes **regret**, paenitet, ēre, uit, *impersonal* (§ 138).

remain, maneō, ēre, mānsī, mānsūrus.

remaining, reliquus, a, um.

remember, bear in **mind**, meminī, isse (§ 133).

remind, admoneō, ēre, uī, itus.

render, reddō, ere, reddidī, red-ditus.

reply, respondeō, ēre, respondi, respōsus.

report (*noun*), fāma, ae, *f.*

report (*verb*), renūntiō, 1.

republic, rēs pūblica, rei pūbli-cae, *f.*

reputation, fāma, ae, *f.*

request, seek, petō, ere, petivī (ii), itus.

resist, resistō, ere, restitī, *with dat.* (§ 187, II, a).

resolve, cōstituō, ere, uī, ūtus.
rest, rest of, reliquus, a, um.
rest, the rest, cēterī, ae, a.

retain, retineō, ēre, uī, ten-
tus.

retard, tardō, 1.

retreat, sē recipere (recipiō, ere,
cēpī, ceptus).

return (*trans.*), reddō, ere, red-
didī, redditus.

return (*intrans.*), revertor, ī;
redeō, īre, iī, itum.

revolt, dēfectiō, ōnis, *f*.

reward, praemium, ī (iī), *n*.

Rhine, Rhēnus, ī, *m*.

Rhone, Rhodanus, ī, *m*.

right, dexter, tra, trum.

river, flūmen, inis, *n*.

road, iter, itineris, *n*.

Roman, Rōmānus, a, um; a

Roman, Rōmānus, ī, *m*.

Rome, Rōma, ae, *f*.

run forward, prōcurrō, ere,
eucurrī, cursum.

safety, salūs, ūtis, *f*.

sake, for the sake, causā, *with*
gen.: the *gen.* precedes.

sally, ēruptiō, ōnis, *f*.

same, idem, eadem, idem (§ 87);

at same time, simul.

save, servō, 1.

say, dicō, ere, dixī, dictus.

scarcely, vix.

sea, mare, is, *n*.

secretly, clam.

see, videō, ēre, vīdī, vīsus.

seek, petō, ere, ivī (iī), itus.

seem, videor, ērī, vīsus sum.

seize, occupō, 1.

self, oneself, suī, sibi, sē.

self (*i.e.* *I myself, you yourself,*
etc.), ipse in apposition with
the subject or object.

sell, vëndō, ere, vëndidī, vëndi-
tus.

senate, senātus, ūs, *m*.

send, mittō, ere, mīsī, missus.

Sequani, Sēquanī, ōrum, *m*.

set free, liberō, 1.

set on fire, incendō, ere, endī,
ēnsus.

set out, proficiscor, ī, fectus
sum.

she, ea, *f.* of is (§ 87).

sharply, ācriter.

shield, scūtum, ī, *n*.

ship, nāvis, is, *f*.

(sides) on all, undique.

shore, litus, oris, *n*.

short, brevis, e.

show, praestō, āre, stitī.

since (*causal*), cum.

six, sex, *indecl.*

six hundred, sescentī, ae, *a*.

size, māgnitūdō, inis, *f*.

slave, servus, ī, *m*.

small, parvus, a, um (§ 72).

so (*of degree*), tam.

so, thus (*of manner*), ita, sic.

so great, tantus, a, um.

so many, tot, *indecl.*

soldier, miles, itis, *m*.

some, something, aliquis, ali-
qua, aliquid or aliquod.

some . . . others, aliī . . . aliī.

son, filius, ī, *m*.

Spain, Hispānia, ae, *f*.

spare, parcō, ere, pepereī, par-
sūrus (§ 187, II, a).

speak, loquor, ī, locūtus sum;
dicō, ere, dixī, dictus.

speed, celeritās, ātis, *f.*
 spend, agō, ere, ēgī, āctus.
 standard, signum, ī, *n.*
 state, civitās, ātis, *f.*
 station, collocō, 1.
 stone, lapis, idis, *n.*
 straightway, statim.
 such, tālis, *e.*
 suddenly, subito.
 suffer, patior, ī, passus sum.
 suitable, idōneus, *a, um.*
 summer, aestās, ātis, *f.*
 summon, vocō, 1.
 (superior), be superior to, superō, 1.
 supply, cōpia, *ae, f.*
 surpass, superō, 1.
 surrender (oneself), dēdō, ere, dēdidī, dēditus.
 surround, circumveniō, īre, vērī, ventus; circumeō, īre, īī, itus.
 suspicion, suspiciō, ōnis, *f.*
 swift, celer, eris, *ere.*
 sword, gladius, ī (īī), *m.*
 take, seize, capiō, ere, cēpī, captus.
 take by storm, expūgnō, 1.
 talent, talentum, ī, *n.*
 tarry, moror, āri, ātus sum.
 teach, doceō, ēre, uī, doctus.
 tell, say, dicō, ere, dixī, dictus.
 ten, decem, *indecl.*
 terrify, perterreō, ēre, uī, ter-ritus.
 terms, condiciō, ōnis, *f.*
 than, quam, *conj.*; see also § 217.
 that, is, ea, id; ille, illa, illud.
 that of yours, iste, ista, istud.
 that, *rel. pron.*, quī, quae, quod.

that, in order that, ut; quī, quae, quod *with the subj.*; *with comp.*, quō.
 that, lest, *with verbs of fear- ing*, nē.
 that not, in order that not, nē.
 that not, *with verbs of fearing*, ut.
 that (*of result*), ut.
 that not (*of result*), ut nōn.
 that, on the ground that, quod.
 their, their own, suus, *a, um.*
 there, ibi.
 they, *see he, she, etc.*
 thing, rēs, rei, *f.*
 think, putō, 1.
 thirty, trīgintā.
 this, hīc, haec, hōc.
 those, *as antecedent of rel.*, eī, cae, ea.
 thou, tū, tuī.
 though, quamquam, quamvis, etsī, cum.
 thousand, mille; *pl.*, millia, ium, *n.*
 three, trēs, tria.
 three days, trīdium, ī, *n.*
 three hundred, trecentī, *ae, a.*
 thrust out, ēiciō, ere, ējēcī, ējectus.
 till, dum, dōnec, *conj.*
 time, tempus, oris, *n.*
 to, ad, *prep. v. acc.*
 (top) top of, *with a noun*, sum- mus, *a, um* (§ 73, 2; 241, 1).
 torture, supplicium, ī (īī), *n.*
 touch, moveō. ēre, mōvī, mōtus.
 tower, turris, is, *f.*
 town, oppidum, ī, *n.*
 tree, arbor, oris, *f.*
 trench, fossa, *ae, f.*

tribe, gēns, gentis, *f.*
 tribune, tribūnus, *ī, m.*
 troops, cōpiae, ārum, *f.*
 trust, cōfidō, ere, fīsus sum,
semi-dep. (§ 187, II, *a*).
 try, make trial, temptō, āre,
 āvī, ātus.
 twenty, vīgintī.
 two, duo, duae, duo.
 two hundred, ducentī, ae, a.

uncertain, incertus, a, um.
 under, sub., *prep. v. abl. or acc.*
 understand, intellegō, ere, lēxī,
 lēctus.

unfavorable, aliēnus, a, um.
 unharmed, incolumis, e.
 unite, conjungō, ere, jūnxī,
 jūnctus.

until, dum, dōnec, quoad.
 unwilling, invitus, a, um; be
 unwilling, nōlō, nōlle, nōluī.
 uprising, tumultus, ūs, *m.*

us, nōs, nostrum, nostrī, *pl. of*
 ego. Cf. § 242, 2.
 use, ūtor, ī, ūsus sum.

valor, virtūs, ūtis, *f.*
 Veneti, Venetī, ōrum, *m.*
 very many, complūrēs, a; *gen.*,
 complūrium.

victor, victor, ōris, *m.*
 victory, victōria, ae, *f.*
 vigorous, ācer, ācris, ācre.
 vigorously, ācriter.

village, vicus, ī, *m.*
 violence, vīs, vis (§ 41), *f.*
 virtue, virtūs, ūtis, *f.*
 voice, vōx, vōcis, *f.*

wage, gerō, ere, gessī, gestus.

wait, expectō, *l.*
 war, bellum, ī, *n.*
 warm, moneō, ēre, uī, itus.
 watch, vigilia, ae, *f.*
 weapons, arma, ōrum, *n.*
 welcome, grātus, a, um.
 well, bene (§ 77, 1).
 what? quis (quī), quae, quid,
 (quod).
 whatever, quisquis, quidquid.
 when? quandō.
 when, *rel.*, ubi, ut, cum.
 whence, unde.
 where? ubi.
 where, *rel.*, ubi.
 whether, num, -ne.
 while, *conj.*, dum (§ 293).
 whither, quō.
 who? quis.
 who, which, *rel. pron.*, quī,
 quae, quod.
 whole, tōtus, a, um (§ 66).
 why? cūr, quārē.
 wife, uxor, ōris, *f.*
 willing, be willing, volō, velle,
 voluī.
 win, parō, *l.*
 wing (of an army), cornū,
 ūs, *n.*
 winter, hiems, is, *f.*
 winter quarters, hiberna, ōrum,
n.
 wish, volō, velle, voluī.
 with, cum, *prep. v. abl.*
 withdraw (*trans.*), subducō,
 ere, dūxī, ductus.
 withdraw (*intrans.*), discēdō,
 ere, cessī, cessūrus.
 without, sine, *prep. v. abl.*
 withstand, sustineō, ēre, uī,
 tentus.

woman, mulier, ieris, *f.*

word, verbum, ī, *n.*

work (*a work*), opus, eris, *n.*

worthy, dignus, a, um.

wound (*noun*), vulnus, eris, *n.*

wound (*verb*), vulnerō, āre,
āvi, ātus.

write, scribō, ere, scripsī, scrip-
tus.

wrong (*a wrong*), injūria, ae, *f.*

year, annus, ī, *m.*

yes, *see* § 162, 5, *a.*

yet, not yet, nōndum.

you, tū, tuī.

young man, adulēscēns, entis,
m.

your, your own, tuus, a, um;
vester, tra, trum.

youth (*a youth*), adulēscēns,
entis, *m.*

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